

trough?

reams



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30P

THE TIMES

No. 64,872

MONDAY FEBRUARY 7 1994

Demands grow for Western military action after 68 are killed in Sarajevo marketplace

Clinton calls crisis talks on massacre

By Wolfgang Münchau, James Landale and Our Foreign Staff

WORLD leaders were last night united in their condemnation of the massacre of 68 people in a Sarajevo marketplace — but nowhere near agreement on how to halt the Bosnian bloodshed.

As demands grew for Western military intervention, President Clinton summoned an emergency gathering of his national defence team while Britain and France called for an urgent meeting of Nato. Alain Juppé, the French Foreign Minister, said the West should lay down an ultimatum demanding the removal of weapons within striking distance of Sarajevo, with the air attacks on Serb

not met. But there remained a strong body of opinion against such action and while European Union foreign ministers will certainly express outrage at the latest atrocity when they meet today, they are likely to do little more than call for America to play a greater role.

Mr Clinton's first reaction was to order American planes

las Hurd said air strikes would be all right if they brought an end to fighting, a negotiated settlement and kept aid supplies flowing. But he made clear that the West was not about to immerse itself in the war. While the Sarajevo government might wish for the West to go in on its side, "it is not something that is going to happen".

The Bosnian government had earlier renewed its appeal for help from the rest of the world, saying its Muslims faced "slow-motion genocide". The Muslim government blames the Serbs for Saturday's attack, but the UN has been unable to determine who was responsible. Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander, said it was technically impossible to say where the mortar bomb came from, but he added that the Serbs had been guilty of the mortar attack that killed nine Muslims on Friday, and "the world will certainly draw its own conclusions".

In spite of the attack, the Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic said he would be attending the next round of the Geneva peace talks on Thursday. Lord Owen, the EU's mediator, even said that the "terrible tragedy" gave him a glint of optimism that Sarajevo would now be put under UN control. He said the Bosnian Serb leadership appeared to have agreed to demilitarise the city in what he hoped could be a first massive step toward an eventual total peace settlement.

Mr Hurd, Mr Christopher M. Juppé and the German Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, meanwhile spent much of yesterday trying to formulate a clear line of approach for the EU meeting.

Germany issued its strongest call yet for air strikes and Italy offered its bases for the launch of air attacks. Belgium and the 51-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference were also in favour of using force, while Turkey demanded the lifting of the arms embargo on the Bosnian Muslims.

Nato sources said that the alliance's planes were ready to react within minutes to any EU or UN decision to strike against Serb positions. "Nato is ready. All that is needed now is the political will."

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to help with the evacuation of the 200 people wounded in Saturday's mortar attack and to instruct Warren Christopher, the Secretary of State, to consult with America's allies on "appropriate next steps".

Lloyd Bentsen, the Treasury Secretary, said that air strikes were among the options being considered, but William Perry, the new Defence Secretary, promised that America would not invoke such action without consulting allies who have 28,000 troops on the ground.

"If air strikes are Act One of a new melo-drama, what is Act Two? What is Act Three? What is the conclusion?"

British ministers were equally cautious and officials in Brussels said the "fundamentals of the debate" had not been altered by the massacre. Malcolm Rifkind, the Defence Secretary who is on a two-day visit to Bosnia, said "very serious consideration" would be given to a possible military response, but air strikes would carry a huge price tag: the possible collapse of the humanitarian operation. Doug-

natcher criticises Clinton

By Wolfgang Münchau in Washington

BARONESS Thatcher yesterday delivered a thinly veiled criticism of President Clinton for granting a visa to Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, to visit America last week.

During a visit to Washington for Ronald Reagan's 83rd birthday, Lady Thatcher told David Brinkley on ABC television's *This Week* that "no democracy should have any truck with terrorism". She refrained from personal criticism of the President, who is known personally to have made the visa decision.

She also strongly criticised Western policy on Bosnia. Having in the past advocated air strikes on Serb forces, she said: "it would have been much better had you taken the advice which those of us were giving over a year and a half ago... the West says soft words and empty threats. It will not do."

Photograph, page 18

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A victim of Saturday's mortar shell being lifted by UN troops into their armoured ambulance at the start of his evacuation to Germany

Nothing but tears in the market of mourning

FOR the first time in many, many months, no vendor hawked pungent, weathered vegetables in the Markale marketplace in Sarajevo.

No old men tried to sell well worn pairs of shoes for food money. No young women offered chocolate bars imported for United Nations troops. Even the never-deterred army of cigarette traders was missing. Yesterday, nobody sold anything there.

It was deathly still, silent. A haunted place. Bare metal



Joel Brand tells of the horror inflicted on Sarajevo's suffering people by a single 120mm shell

stalls arranged too neatly. Passersby hurried past, grasping the hands of their companions, trying not to look. Or looking so hard, with such venom, as to make it all go away. Others just cried, or spat, or left flowers.

On Saturday morning the

market had been both a means and a symbol of resistance for the city. Each day the market would be jam-packed with hundreds of Sarajevo survivors. Some of them had been wounded before, but all of them were still alive after 22 months of shells and snipers.

Pitiful as it was, it had been a survivors' market. Filled with men, women and children finding a way to keep going, refusing to hide in their darkened flats and basements. To hide, in Sarajevo, is to surrender. That's what the men on the hills want residents to do. Their goal is not to capture Sarajevo, or even to destroy it. Instead, it is to kill it — to stop it from living.

Serb gunners on the hills above could pound the city day after day, month after

month, maybe year after year, and still it would not die. Still there was resistance. That such a market place could exist in Sarajevo had been a measure of the city's resolve: a manifestation of life in the face of so much death.

On Saturday morning there was life. By the afternoon it was gone, washed away by the blood. The carnage itself was staggering, sickening, numbing. Almost 300 people had been hit by a single shell.

Continued on page 10, col 7

1,000 years of breeding kept the royal cool

By Alan Hamilton

BREEDING will out, the Prince of Wales said yesterday when questioned about the regal sang froid displayed as he confronted a man waving what looked like a deadly weapon.

Interviewed by The Australian newspaper and Nine Network television in Brisbane at the end of his Australian tour, the Prince said: "It takes time for these things to register as to what is happening, but there was no point in turning around or running or anything. You do wonder quite what is going to happen. I wondered what he was going to do, whether he was going to knock me over..."

There was a rush of adrenalin at such times, he said. But one did not rush about and scream. Smiling broadly, he told his interviewer: "A thousand years of breeding have gone into this, you know."

Sometimes ignorance is bliss, the Prince confessed. He said he had managed to maintain his much-admired cool during the brief but dramatic incident in Sydney because he did not really know what was going on.

"If the chap had hit me in some way or another, that would be slightly different, but what do you do if someone is running straight at you? I didn't know what he was doing; it takes time."

Waiting hecklers, page 3
Leading article, page 17
Photograph, page 20

Smith proclaims skills strategy for better Britain

By Jill Sherman, Political Correspondent

JOHN Smith yesterday delivered a fiery attack on the Prime Minister as he launched his "Business plan for Britain". Intended to create jobs and boost the recovery.

Exploiting the turmoil within the Conservative Party, Mr Smith denounced John Major as "a man heading for defeat" at the head of a "crumbling administration".

In an upbeat speech in Glasgow, Mr Smith unveiled plans for more investment in

The best Labour leader for years

John Smith is rated higher than any Labour Leader in opposition for decades, a new Gallup poll in today's *Daily Telegraph* says. Most believe he is caring (81%), competent (76%), likeable as a person (74%), and decisive (68%); 65% believe him to be concerned for the country as a whole.

industry, training and skills, and pledged that the country would be "better off under Labour". But his failure to spell out more specific plans immediately drew criticism from Labour MPs who have accused the leadership of being too cautious.

Bryan Gould, who resigned from the Shadow cabinet over Maastricht, warned Mr Smith that unless he came out with precise pledges Labour would lose the next election. Ben Pimlott, chairman of the influential Fabian Society, said that Labour was in danger of

"boring the electorate to death".

Mr Gould, who has called for higher taxes and increased public spending, accused Labour of courting the better-off and abandoning the party's core supporters. "We have given up supporting the interests of the workers, and for peculiar reasons we have sided with the wealthy."

Mr Smith was careful to steer clear of any pledges in his address to Labour's local government and European conference. Instead he tried to promote Labour as the party of economic competence. Labour stood, he said, for economic revival and democratic renewal and intended to build a new society of opportunity and achievement. The Tories had lied about taxes and squandered public money and become obsessed with secrecy.

Mr Smith mounted a personal assault on the Prime Minister, dubbing him the Graham Taylor of politics. "A manager of a losing team. A man under constant attack for his disastrous leadership. A man whose position is challenged by someone with strong Spanish connections. A man inevitably heading for defeat."

Investment, Mr Smith said, was the key to success and the "seedcorn" of future prosperity. While the Conservatives were the party of low growth and mass unemployment, Labour were the party of high growth and low unemployment.

Leading article, page 17

RAISED IN THE HIGHLANDS.



FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

QUALITY IN AN AGE OF CHANGE.

Protesting Maoris harangue Prince with history lesson

FROM ALAN HAMILTON IN WAITANGI, NEW ZEALAND

THE Prince of Wales was treated to an hour-long harangue by elders of the Maori tribes of New Zealand's North Island yesterday on the iniquities of the white man since their ancestors signed a treaty with his great-great-grandmother in 1840.

Wearing a cloak of kiwi feathers presented to his father in 1953, the Prince was attending a ceremony to mark Waitangi Day, the annual commemoration of the treaty under which the Maoris ceded sovereignty of New Zealand to Queen Victoria in return for a perpetual guarantee of their historic land rights.

The Prince, who might have been hoping for a quieter time after his Australian tour, was greeted by protest banners and frequent shouts of "honour the treaty". The Maoris feel, as they have felt for the best part of 154 years, that the *pakeha*, the white settler, has not kept his side of the bargain.

The barracking from a largely Maori crowd of several hundred people continued during the Prince's brief speech. But at least there was no baring of bottoms, as has happened to the Queen more than once in this country.

Addressing the crowd, Kingi Taurua, a former soldier who recalled standing guard outside Buckingham Palace in 1962, told the Prince:

"As I looked after you then I beg you, I beseech you, please look after your subjects now. Show us that you are prepared to spill your blood for us, your Maori people."

The Prince looked entirely unprepared to do any such thing.

Mike Smith, a local activist, directed his attack more at Jim Bolger, the New Zealand Prime Minister, sitting on the Prince's right. "I say to the politicians, the cornerstone of British justice is the concept of reparation. If there is a breach

At least there was no baring of bottoms, as has happened to the Queen more than once?

in the agreement, you must compensate... but you will not be able to buy us with 30 pieces of silver."

There were no hard feelings towards the Prince himself. Tucking his ceremonial club into his inside jacket pocket, lest anyone suspected a repetition of the Sydney shooting incident, Mr Smith walked forward to present the Prince with a Maori flag and a traditional rubbing of noses in

greeting. The Prince returned the rub, but to be on the safe side shook hands as well.

There was more hectoring to come. Tuhakia Keopa took the floor and advised the Prince: "Return home, tell your great mother, Her Majesty, of the hurt and all the pain her Maori people are suffering."

Nearly 20 years ago the New Zealand government set up the Waitangi Tribunal to adjudicate on Maori land claims, many of which have been settled to their advantage. But the Maoris, who represent 15 per cent of the population, are concerned that the government is contemplating a once-and-for-all financial settlement to buy out all further claims.

Struggling with a wholly inadequate public address system that made his reply virtually inaudible, the Prince said: "We are all bound by the treaty." Activists took that as a sign that he was on their side.

Earlier, the Prince had been welcomed to the sacred ground near the spot where the treaty was signed by a ferocious dance performed by 100 warriors brandishing clubs, grunting, shouting and sticking out their tongues, much as the All Blacks do on visits to Twickenham.

Breeding will out, page 1
Photograph, page 20



Selina Hastings, editor of a new children's Bible in which angels have no wings. Mary is not called a virgin and Jesus has swarthy Middle Eastern looks, testing the book on two potential customers yesterday. She was reading from *The Children's Illustrated Bible* to Collette Bailey, ten, and Georgina Scott, three, at Primrose Hill, north-west London (Alison Roberts writes). The book, to be published

next month, tones down the wrath of the Lord. Ms Hastings said: "Sometimes God behaves like a jealous five-year-old. So when I was retelling the crossing of the Red Sea and the triumph of the Israelites, we had to play it down." But she said that she had resisted extreme political correctness. "There was a long discussion about whether or not I could refer to God as 'He'." Susan Unstead, editorial director at the

publisher, Dorling Kindersley, said that 'He' was allowed but not too often. "There was pressure coming from the American side, and quite a lot of concern that we should not have too much 'He'; we didn't try to avoid it altogether, but we were aware of it." Ms Hastings spent four years editing the book with the help of seven religious and historical experts. The angel Gabriel appears with a long, plain white

robe and long dark hair. He does not have wings because not all faiths agree that he should. Mary is "a girl, and not married" rather than a virgin. The consultants scrapped the blue-eyed, westernised version of Jesus. The book says: "In reality, Jesus would probably have had dark hair and dark eyes. Because of his work as a carpenter, his shoulders would have been broad and his arms strong."

Decompression treatment too late to save gassed boy

BY SIMON DE BRUXELLES

A BOY of 22 months died and his three-year-old brother was fighting for his life last night after emergency treatment for carbon monoxide poisoning in decompression chambers.

David and Shaun Harris and their parents, Adrian, 25, and Kim, 27, were taken 150 miles from their home in South Wales to Fort Bovisand Underwater Centre at Plymouth to have oxygen forced into their systems.

They had been overcome by fumes from the gas boiler at their house in Cwmbran, Gwent. They were found on Saturday when a postman knocked at their door and

awakened a friend, Andrew Saunders, 18, who had been sleeping downstairs.

Doctors at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, realised their blood was poisoned by the fumes and that their only chance lay in the decompression chambers, normally used for divers suffering from the bends or breathing problems.

A fleet of ambulances with a police escort took the family to Plymouth. Julian Roberts, supervisor at the Royal Navy diving diseases research centre, said the Harris family were put straight into the chambers on arrival.

He said: "We give patients

pure oxygen in units where the pressure is three times the outside air pressure. This means they are effectively having 300 per cent pure oxygen to force the carbon monoxide out of the body before any tissue damage occurs.

"We repeat this every few hours until the body is clear of the poison."

The treatment came too late for David. Shaun was given more treatment and was last night "critically ill, but stable". Mr and Mrs Harris were "satisfactory" in Derriford Hospital, Plymouth.

British Gas inspectors found that sections of the flue pipe at the Harris's home had come apart and were leaking fumes into an upstairs airing cupboard and bedrooms. They believe the flue had been faulty for several months because of soot deposits around the boiler.

Lillian Harris, 49, the boys' grandmother, said: "Adrian had been complaining about the smell from the gas boiler for two years. It was inspected but they were told it was fine. 'He was so frustrated that he did his own work on the pipes. We dread to think if this was the cause. But if Andrew hadn't been sleeping there, they could all be dead.'"

Nicholas Warr, a spokesman for British Gas, said: "It is a terrible tragedy. There was a wide gap between the two sections of flue. Instead of the fumes going outside into the roof, they escaped upstairs."

Neighbours said that roof repairs had been carried out on the house, which may have dislodged the flue.

More than a hundred houses on the council-owned estate are being checked by gas officials.

Torfaen Borough Council has a maintenance contract with a local firm to check the heating systems. David Masters, assistant housing director, said a full investigation was being carried out.

Tyson knocked out by giants of literature

BY GABRIELLA GAMINI

MIKE Tyson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, has turned to Voltaire, Tolstoy and Hemingway as he whittles away the hours in the Indiana prison where he was jailed for rape.

He also wants to attend college after completing the minimum three-year sentence. Tyson told *Esquire* magazine that reading would make up for the "craziness" of his past. An education, he said, would improve life on the outside. An older inmate introduced Tyson to the prison library after his trial in March 1992. Tyson has shed 20lbs at the prison gym, where he is keeping fit for future boxing. He failed to keep up with the prison school programme and began studying by himself. He has also turned to Islam.

Niccolo Machiavelli, according to Tyson, "wrote about the world we live in. The way it really is, without all the bullshit."

The boxer "loved"

Candide, by Voltaire. "That was also about how you start out one thing and end up another," Tyson said.

He also likes Ernest Hemingway for his "short, sharp words", although he finds Tolstoy "complicated" and has to keep referring to the dictionary. Tyson said he wanted to learn about different ways of thinking. Mao Tse-Tung and Karl Marx figured highly on his list.



Tyson: avid fan of Voltaire and Tolstoy

Police clear MI5 over death

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

A POLICE investigation into allegations that freelance agents acting for MI5 were involved in the abduction and murder in 1984 of Hilary Murrell, a 78-year-old anti-nuclear campaigner, has found no evidence to support the claim.

The police file on the murder was reopened last June after new allegations linking the stabbing of Mrs Murrell to the Security Service appeared in a book called *Enemies of the State* by Gary Murray, who said he had worked for British intelligence.

The book included an affidavit by Trina Guthrie, a close friend of Mrs Murrell, who alleged that four people were

involved in the killing. She claimed they had visited the pensioner's Shrewsbury home to recover sensitive documents about the sinking during the Falklands conflict of the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano*.

Mrs Murrell's nephew, Commander Robert Green, was a member of the crew of HMS *Conqueror*, the Royal Navy submarine which sank the cruiser. He claimed he was being investigated because of leaks to Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow. Cdr Green suggested her house had been searched in case she was storing secret documents for him.

Det Chief Insp Peter Her-

bert, of West Mercia police, who has led the enquiry into the allegations, is due to announce his findings before the end of the month. He is expected to conclude that there was no evidence to back up the allegations.

Another police investigation five years ago into allegations that Mrs Murrell had been murdered by security men working for the nuclear power industry came to a similar conclusion. Mrs Murrell, a professional rose grower, had been planning to deliver a paper at the Sizewell B nuclear power station public enquiry, raising safety questions about the management of nuclear waste.

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Law studies become preserve of the rich

BY FRANCES GIBBS
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

LAW students are being forced into debt or part-time work such as bingo calling after a big reduction in the number of local authorities giving grants towards the cost of study for their professional qualifications.

Figures to be published by the two main training institutions — The College of Law, the largest training school for solicitors, and the Council of Legal Education, which runs the Bar school — suggest that the law is becoming a profession only for the rich.

Twenty-five per cent of the 1,000 students studying for the Bar this year are receiving a grant towards the £3,650 cost of tuition, compared with 40 per cent of last year's intake.

The situation is as bad for trainee solicitors. Just 15 per cent of students studying for their finals obtain any local authority funding and the grants cover only 9 per cent of £4,500 fees. Last year, they covered 23 per cent and in 1989-90, 64 per cent.

One student affected is Afua Adade, 24, who gradu-

Figures show legal students are being forced into debt as local authorities reduce the amount of money available to them

ed last autumn with a 2.1 in law from South Bank University. She was refused a Lambeth local authority grant, then applied for a £4,000 loan from a bank and was rejected.

Ms Adade already has debts of £1,000 incurred during her degree course, despite working every holiday calling bingo ten hours a day, five days a week. She has taken two jobs to pay her way on the solicitors' finals course.

MPs will be lobbied by trainee solicitors over the funding shortage later this month. Grants for the professional part of legal training are discretionary, unlike other professions. Local education authorities provide only £1.4 million compared with £5.6 million in 1990-91.

Richard Holbrook, chairman of The College of Law board of management, said: "These figures cover a whole depth of financial student hardship and deprivation.

Students who began their law degrees three years ago expecting their local authority grants would continue to cover the costs of their course find that they now have to beg and borrow to make ends meet.

"I fear that many deserving students who could become first-class lawyers are having to give up their dreams."

He said that despite the efforts of various legal organisations, the law was becoming a middle-class profession for the children of well-off families.

John Taylor, secretary at the College of Legal Education, said the Bar figures were disappointing. "They confirm a continuing decline since 1989 when nearly half the students were on full grants and two-thirds receiving local education authority help."

Many students struggled to make ends meet and there had been an increase in the numbers seeking counselling.



Joanna Lumley, who wept during a slaughter film at the campaign launch

Star seeks livestock export ban

THE actress Joanna Lumley called yesterday for an end to the export of live animals. The star of BBC's *Absolutely Fabulous* comedy said the transportation of calves, pigs and lambs to slaughterhouses in cramped trucks without food and water was unacceptable. She wept when film of sheep having their throats slit was shown as the animal welfare group Compassion in World Farming launched its campaign to end live exports, on the eve of a television documentary examining the trade.

Granada's *World in Action* programme will allege tonight that transport companies break laws by failing to feed and water animals and that stock in European slaughterhouses is being killed without being stunned.

Miss Lumley said: "It is simply unacceptable to treat living creatures in this way. Systematic cruelty is being practised in all our names because we are consumers." The group wants Britain to support a move by Germany, Holland and Denmark for an eight-hour travel limit to slaughterhouses.

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Media 'obsessed with sex in friendships'

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

SCHOOLS should teach children that human relationships involve companionship and comfort as well as sex, according to the author of a survey on the effects of family break-ups on children.

John Tripp criticised films and television for portraying good sex as occurring only outside marriage. "What image does this give young people? The message is clear that sex is important but good sex is outside marriage."

The Exeter University survey urges parents to give greater thought to their own expectations from a relationship and to the traumatic effects of marital breakdown on their children.

Dr Tripp, a senior lecturer at the university and co-author

of *Children Living in Reordered Families*, said: "Too many parents think their children will get over it. Some do, but many parents do not realise what a deep trauma it is to lose a parent. It is about losing part of your life."

He added: "What our study has shown us is surprising. It is actually the loss of a parent from the family which seems to be much more significant than some of the factors we've previously believed to be very important."

He said that although the study of 152 children found that marital conflict and financial hardship were linked with poor outcomes for children, it was reorganising the structure of the family that was the main adverse factor.



KEENE on CHESS

BY RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Super tournament

AFTER the excitement of *The Times* World Championship, the PCA Qualifier in Groningen and the Fide matches in Wijk aan Zee, the next grand attraction will be the super-tournament in Linares, which has been designed as the highest rated in chess history.

The field includes world champion Garry Kasparov, Anatoly Karpov, Vishy Anand, Vladimir Kramnik, Gata Kamsky, Michael Adams and Judith Polgar. The results here may well prove a likely pointer to who will qualify to challenge Kasparov for his title next year. The Linares tournament starts on February 23 and finishes on March 14. *The Times* will carry daily coverage.

Last year's event turned into a duel between Kasparov and Karpov which was decided at the last minute by the following brutal miniature.

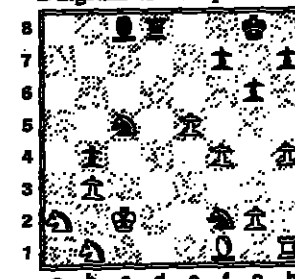
White: Anatoly Karpov
Black: Garry Kasparov
Linares 1993

King's Indian Defence
1 d4 Nf6
2 c4 g6
3 Nc3 Bg7
4 e4

5 Bg3	0-0
6 Ng2	e5
7 Qc2	d6
8 Rd1	Nbd7
9 Qe5	e6
10 Qe5	Nb5
11 Q3	b5
12 Qc5	axb5
13 Qxd6	Nf7
14 f4	b4
15 Bb1	Ng4
16 Bb4	Bb4
17 Qxd4	Ra2
18 Q5	c5
19 Qg1	Ng6
20 e5	Ne4
21 f4	c4
22 Ne1	c3
23 Nee2	c2
24 Qd4	Qd1Q+
25 Kd1	Nd5
26 Qxd6	Rxd8+
27 Kc2	Nf2

White lost on time but he is in a hopeless situation, facing either ruinous loss or imminent checkmate.

Diagram of final position



Winning Move, page 40

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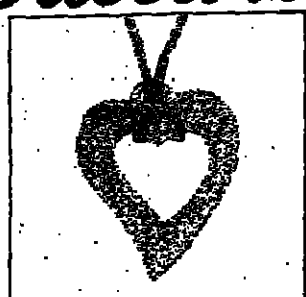


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Spanish resorts full to bursting

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

SO MANY Britons want to holiday in Spain this summer that many resorts are already full. Fears are growing that hotels, especially in Majorca and the Canaries, could be over-booked and some tourists could be forced to sleep on the beach.

The Spanish government has set up commissions to monitor the availability of accommodation with powers to check over-booking and find alternative accommodation. The Spanish Tourist Office in London has written to tour operators and travel agents urging them to curb the number of "seat only" offers letting tourists travel without reserved accommodation.

"Any measures we take could be rendered ineffective if flight seats sold by tour operators exceed capacity in resorts," German Porras, of the Spanish Tourist Office, said. "It is vital that operators co-operate with hoteliers to secure accommodation according to packages sold."

The travel trade has so far sold well over twice as many summer holidays to Spain as they had by the same time last year and most predict that the final figure will be as many as four million, a rise of more than 20 per cent.

One of the main reasons for the boom is because travel agents reduced the price of all holidays by 11 per cent. This resulted in a flood of early bookings, with Spain by far the most popular destination.

The Association of British Travel Agents said: "Spain is full to bursting point. There is only a finite number of rooms and anyone who decides to take pot luck at the last moment and simply buy an air ticket could find themselves in real difficulty."



Rita Tremaine, a member of the trust that was formed to buy the school in Porlock for £60,000 and reopen it for children aged from 9 to 13

Villagers choose selection for the first do-it-yourself school

By JOHN O'LEARY
EDUCATION EDITOR

■ An application for the first of the self-help schools outlined by the Government last year will soon be on John Patten's desk

PARENTS in a Somerset village are aiming to open the first of the Government's "do-it-yourself" selective schools after raising £60,000 to buy a local school closed by their education authority.

A dozen parents in Porlock formed a trust to buy the 100-year-old school on Exmoor and reopen it for children from 9 to 13. Their application for government support will be on the desk of John Patten, the Secretary of State for Education, as soon as his self-help scheme opens in April.

The building could cater for up to 60 children with a planned intake of 10 to 15 a year. Fifty parents have already expressed interest in sending their children to the new school.

Rita Tremaine, a member of the trust who has a five-year-old daughter, said: "There is not really very much choice in the Exmoor area for schools. Children have to be bussed to

nearby private schools or they would have to go as boarders.

"With classes of more than 30 pupils it is difficult for teachers in the state system to allow them to do their own style of work. We are not criticising the local schools, but in the current system special needs are well catered for but not the needs of the brighter children," she said.

The selective school will have to follow the National Curriculum, but the parents hope to emphasise independent thinking. The grammar school style would lead on to independent schools in the area, or children could move back into more conventional state schools.

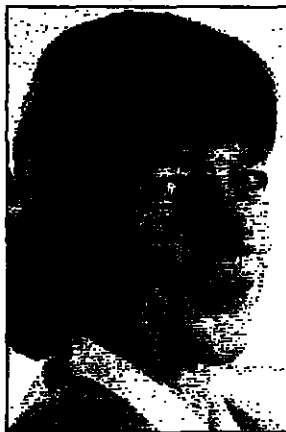
Robin Squire, a junior education minister, singled out the desire for selective education as one of the likely

reasons for groups to set up their own schools when he launched the Government's initiative in December. The State will meet 85 per cent of the costs of schools approved by Mr Patten.

Religious groups are expected to form the majority of "promoters" of the new schools, which will join the grant-maintained sector.

A number of Muslim and evangelical groups have expressed interest in joining the scheme, and some independent schools are expected to apply to opt back into the state system.

Julie Richardson, a trust member with one daughter and three stepchildren, said there were about ten village schools for children aged four to nine in the Exmoor area. But then choice narrowed to



Richardson: hopes for wider choice

such an extent it risked having a damaging effect on older, brighter children. "After these first schools, the options become progressively more limiting until, at 13, all the Somerset children in the park are bussed to Minehead. All that is, except those who are prepared to pay substantial fees and transport their child-

ren further from the area to private schools in Taunton, Barnstaple or Tiverton," she said.

Blundell's School in Tiverton charges annual fees of £6,480 for day pupils while Taunton School charges £10,650 for boarders. West Somerset Community College, a comprehensive in Minehead, was above average in last summer's county league table with 48 per cent of pupils gaining five or more GCSEs at good grades.

Mrs Tremaine said: "At the moment, it is still very much in the planning stage. Entry will be determined on ability as opposed to a fee."

"Some children might not benefit from this particular way of teaching whereas for others it would mean they could develop their own independence. If we do not get a grant from the Government, we will just have to sell the school again and it will be back to square one."

Education, page 31

Supply of homes for sale dries up

By RACHEL KELLY, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

THE housing market is suffering from a drought of new property for sale, according to figures from Corporate Estate Agents, a group of agents representing about half of the market.

The figures show that the number of new properties taken on by estate agents is the lowest it has been for a year. In December last year, agents had 32,137 new instructions from vendors, against an average throughout most of last year of about 70,000 properties a month.

The result is that many buyers are finding it difficult to find the home they want, agents say, and it has become a seller's market. Desirable and reasonably priced homes are attracting considerable competition and gazumping in certain cases. Agents predict price increases as supply fails to satisfy demand if more new homes do not appear on the market in the spring selling season.

Harry Hill, joint managing director of the Hambro Countrywide chain, said the problem was national. "Last year, we had 66,666 houses for sale on our books in January. This year we have 57,000. If the situation does not change in the next few months, we will begin to be very worried. New homes tend to sell more quickly than those that have been

ly than those that have been for sale for a time."

The problem is even worse at the top of the market. James Laing, of Strutt & Parker, which sells about 1,000 properties a year, estimates that the number of buyers over the last year has doubled and its number of properties has fallen by 20 per cent. He said: "We estimate that we have cash buyers on our books, who have sold their house and have a mortgage offer, with £500 million to spend, but there isn't anything suitable for them to buy."

Lack of supply at the top of the market is exacerbated by the number of foreigners who buy expensive properties, especially in London, but who have nothing to sell.

Buyers who have had their money on deposit and been renting property are returning to home ownership as they judge the market to have reached the bottom. They are mopping up supply, but again they have nothing to sell, Mr Laing said.

Richard Isadore, of Plaza estate agents in London, said a drop in repossession has also contributed to the shortage. "Such a situation two years ago was unthinkable as vendors strove to reduce their asking price to sell. The situation has totally reversed."

Prisoner dies in fight over TV rugby game

A PRISONER died in a fist fight with a fellow inmate after a clash over the televised Scotland v England rugby international.

The two Welshmen were in a heated argument in the television room at Long Lartin high security jail near Exeter, Hereford and Worcester, toward the end of the game at Murrayfield.

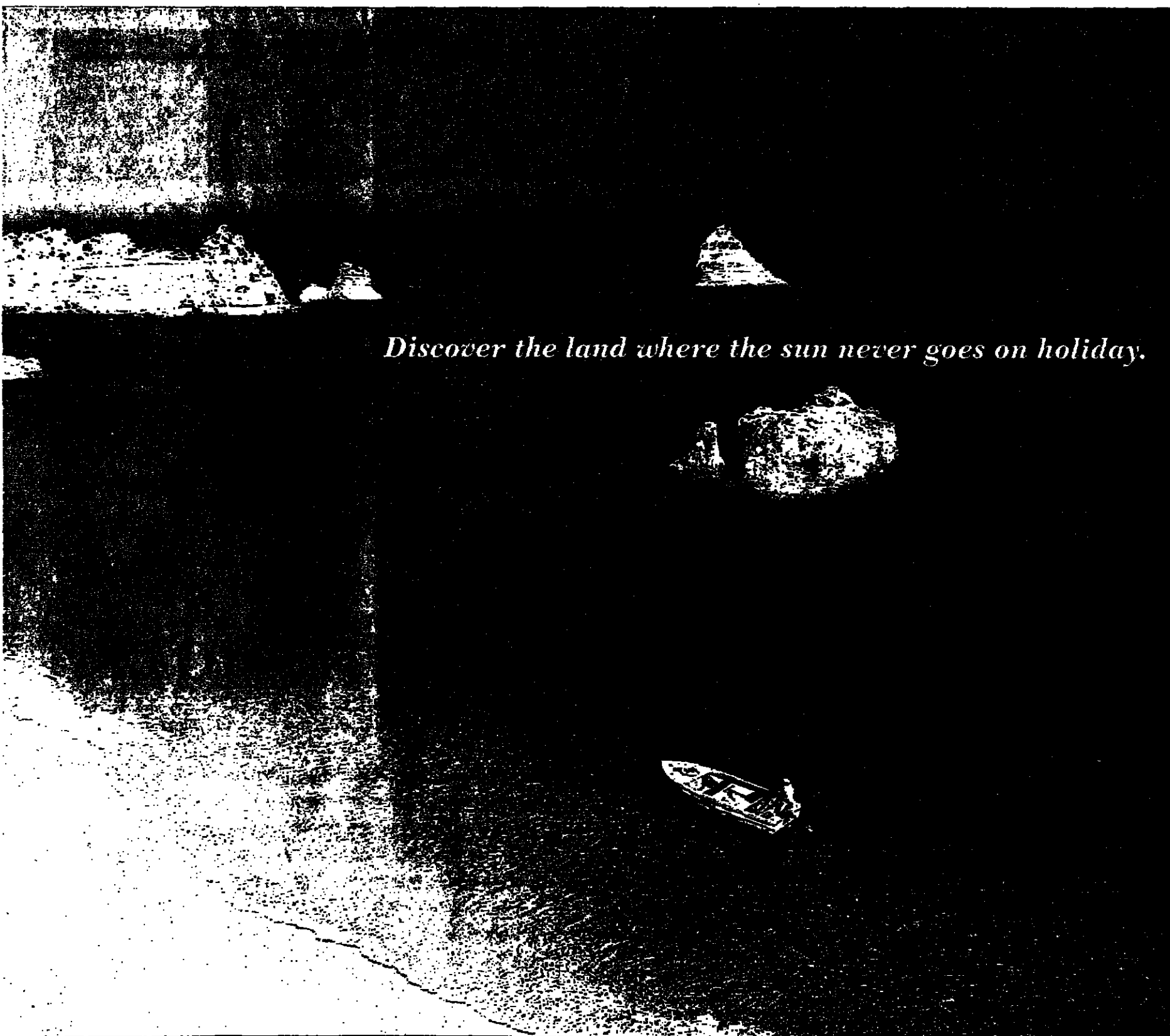
Prison officers tried to revive David Matthews, 36, but he did not regain consciousness and was certified dead on arrival at hospital.

Bob Mullen, head of operations at the prison, said: "The

men seemed to be arguing over the rugby. They had a fight and tragically one of them died. We do not know if it was a fierce punch or if he banged his head."

"The England game was on the television and one of them was watching it. The other man wanted to listen to a game on the radio. We can get Welsh radio stations in this region so maybe one of the Welshmen wanted to listen to his country's match."

Matthews was serving a 12-year sentence for conspiracy to supply drugs. Police were questioning a man aged 29.



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THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 7 1994

Britain's sovereignty rests on respect for Parliament, the monarchy and the Church

Nation undermined by supreme Act of folly

Contempt for our national institutions is a continuing process perpetuated by the Government, Enoch Powell writes

'So we must change things. Thus a cabinet minister in a widely reported speech in which he declared against a new British habit of "holding our national institutions in contempt". I must please be forgiven if I exhibit a trace of that cynicism against which he declares or if, for my own part, I refer to a re-examination of "King Charles's head". So I beg pardon if I return to an old theme.

The central institution of this country is Parliament, the source of legislation, of policy and of the power to tax. The sovereignty inherent in our ancient institution of a monarchy is exercised by a monarch who follows implicitly the advice of a minister who controls a majority in Parliament. The independence of the Church of England and its separateness from all other ecclesiastical bodies arises because Parliament is the legislative body by which the Crown exercises its function as "on earth the supreme governor of the Church in England".

The loss of respect for Parliament, which our cabinet minister deplores, is not due to the sexual immorality of individual Members nor to the robust behaviour which the House of Commons agreed to display to the public on television. That loss of respect has occurred because Parliament itself has renounced, and persists in renouncing, its sovereign authority. By virtue of the European Communities Act 1972, the law of the United Kingdom overriding the law made by Parliament has become the law of the European Community, which has power to tax the United Kingdom and whose court is declared

superior to the highest court of the United Kingdom.

We did this thing ourselves. Our own hands committed this national suicide. Michael Portillo himself holds office in a Government which maintains the renunciation of 1972 and which is committed by the Maastricht Treaty to enlarge and continue that renunciation until the United Kingdom shall have become an integral part of a single European state. It is no use for those who sustain and widen the renunciation of 1972 to wring their hands and lament national institutions held in contempt. They themselves enjoy office because they were and are content — as I was not — to implement and sustain the European Communities Act of 1972, an Act like any other Act which is repealable or amendable by the same Parliament which made it. Later on this year, our minister's party intends to go through the process of electing representatives to go from the United Kingdom in the name of the Conservative Party to sit in an assembly miscalled a parliament which will have power to take part in the law-making process of the United Kingdom.

So do not come to me, who went into voluntary exile from public life sooner than consent, and invite me to condemn contempt for our national institutions. That contempt is a continuing process which the Government itself carries forward.

The Prime Minister declared on taking office that he wished to see Britain "at the heart of Europe". Britain is not at the heart of Europe nor of any continent. Britain is an island nation, with all the characteristics and institutions of an island nation. Its independence is bound up with its separateness from the adjacent mainland, a separateness which its armed forces in the last analysis exist to maintain.

There has been a song and dance about the reduction of our defence forces and discussion about how they are to carry out the "peace-keeping" role to which the United States and the United Nations appear to assign them. The defence forces of the United



Enoch Powell blames the European Union and "subordination to America" for many of Britain's problems

Kingdom are not about peace-keeping. They are about defending the immunity and impunity of these islands. For the better pursuit of that purpose we were wont to sustain then defend a balance of power upon the adjacent continent, a balance of power which the European Community and the recent extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation openly repudiates. Our French neighbours may be content to create and maintain a German hege-

mony in Europe. A German hegemony is what British policy and ultimately British defence forces are there to preclude.

We did not in 1940 have the active assistance of the United States in maintaining our national independence by force of arms, nor are we dependent upon the United States or subordinate to the world view of that country for the maintenance of our insular institutions, with which those of the United States are, now

as they were in 1775, incompatible. Much of our present malaise arises from the abject subordination to America and American purposes, which obliges us to await the signal from Washington before acting or refraining from action.

The foundation of the American state is not, like that of the British state, a representative parliamentary institution by whose majority the policies of the nation are directed and the law is framed. We are, unlike the United States, a parlia-

mentary nation. The Church of England, which our cabinet minister, Mr Portillo, includes among the threatened institutions of the nation, was independent and resented of external interference long before Henry VIII declared that no foreign authority could be entrusted with decisions that might determine the descent of the English Crown.

Separation from the religion of the European continent is the note of that most English of English institutions, the Church of England; and Parliament was the institution under which the Church of England realised its independence and developed that comprehensiveness which has enabled it to survive as the national church in an era of religious toleration.

The United Kingdom itself rests upon a voluntary acceptance of the will of the sovereign Parliament. The Scottish nationalists will not take the risk of fielding candidates who say: "Vote for me, and I will not go to Westminster." There are indeed candidates in Ulster who do say that, but at the election of 1992, at a time when the Northern Ireland Office was engaged in secret negotiation with the IRA, those candidates conspicuously failed to be elected in contests fought upon UK electoral law and in UK delineated constituencies. Then says the Prime Minister, holding hands with the premier of the Irish Republic, that the United Kingdom has no "selfish interest" in Ulster remaining part of the realm. That says it all.

Our cabinet minister is right in asserting that the health and well-being of this nation depend upon the respect and affection in which it holds its central institutions of Parliament, the monarchy and the Church. That assertion will carry him further than he intended. It will carry him to the recovery of the sovereignty of Parliament, the nation's central institution, and to the undoing of much that has been done amiss since 1972 to the undermining of that sovereignty.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Phone pest fakes kidnap calls

An anonymous telephone caller is harassing women with obscene messages and claims that he has kidnapped their daughters.

More than 50 calls have been reported to North Yorkshire police but they think he has made many more. For two years he has dialled directory and ex-directory numbers, apparently at random.

Police are working with BT engineers to catch the caller and want other women who have received his calls to report them.

PC bitten

A policeman needed plastic surgery after his ear and thigh were bitten when he intervened in a street argument. Three men will appear in court at Hartlepool today charged with wounding and violent disorder.

Rape charges

John Harding, 50, a kitchen porter, of Harlesden, north-west London, was remanded in custody by Wimbledon magistrates charged with two south London rapes last April and in April 1991.

Gun dog stolen

Thieves apparently stealing to order took an Irish setter puppy from kennels at Fairford, Gloucestershire, owned by the gun dog breeder Sue Jackson.

Stabbing death

A man aged 23 found knifed in a Northampton street has died in hospital. Police are questioning a man, a teenage girl and a boy.

Road runner

A runaway road digger crushed five cars and tore through garden fences at Grimsby while the driver was setting up traffic cones.

Bond winners

Premium Bond winners: £100,000, no. 2VK 544641 (winner lives in Kent, value of holding £437); £50,000, 23XF 006569 (Co Durham, £1,601); £25,000, 1QJB 008860 (Berkshire, £10,000).



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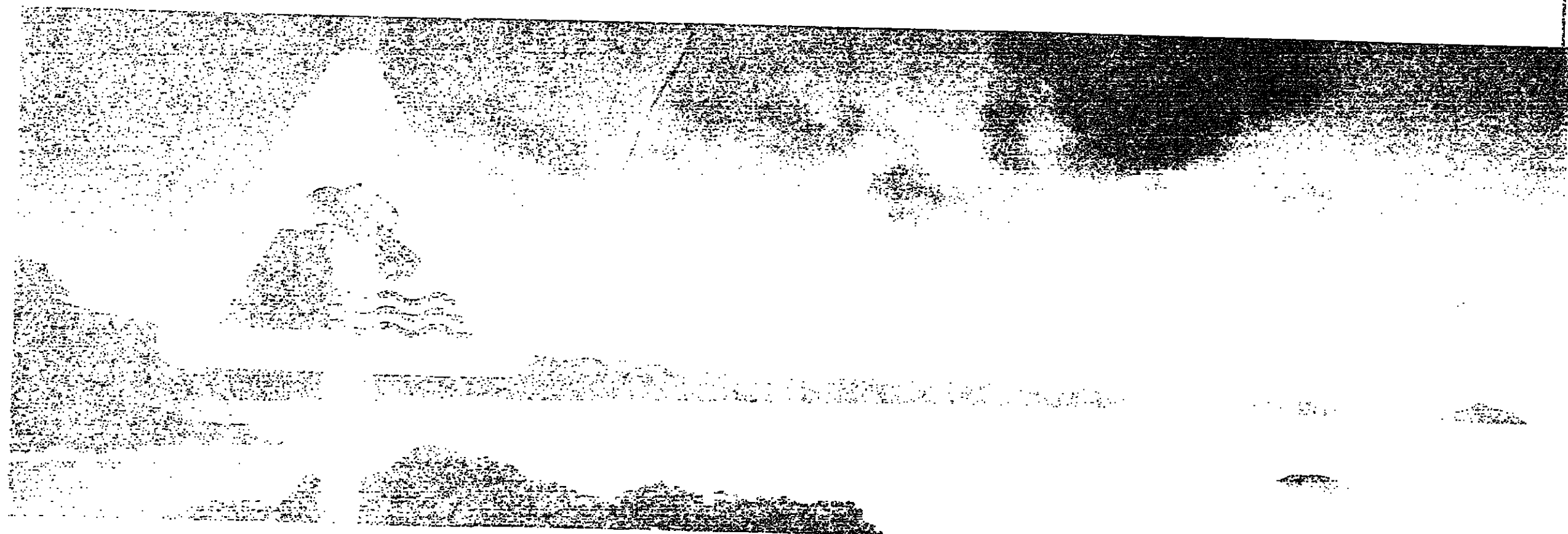
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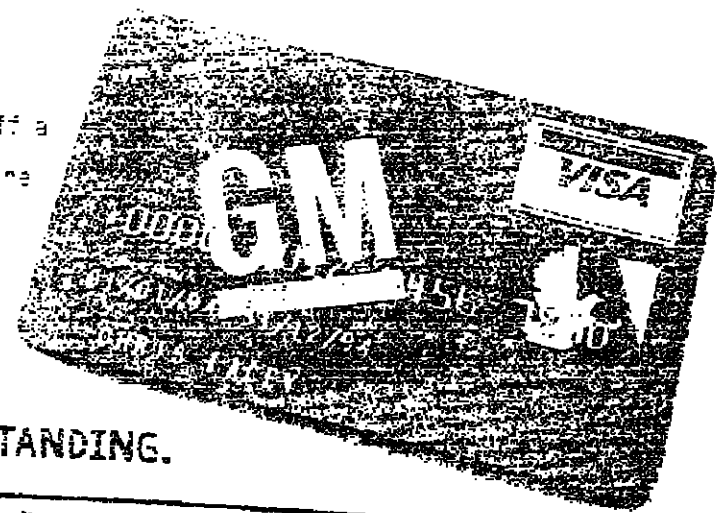
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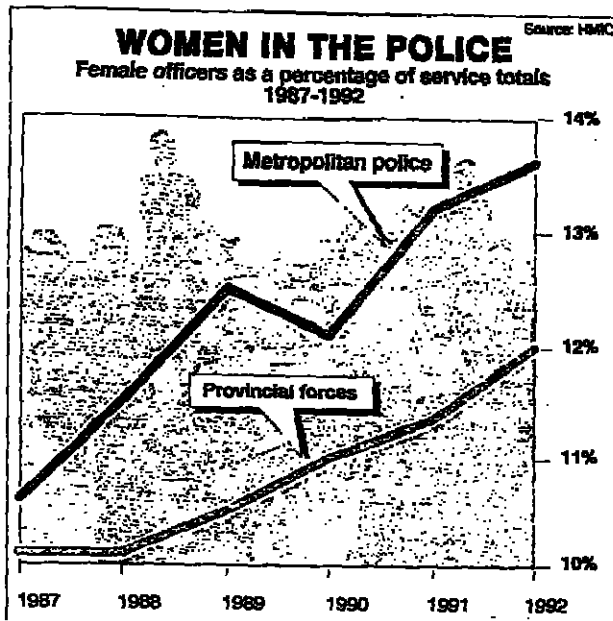
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Times investigation shows how female officers fight hostility and sexual harassment

Policewomen imprisoned by a macho culture



By STEWART TENDLER

NEARLY 20 years after women police won equal status with male officers, they remain isolated in a service dominated by a masculine culture.

Film and television scriptwriters create police heroines with powerful and glamorous roles that have little to do with the hostility or crude harassment often faced by their real counterparts.

Women make up nearly 13 per cent of the police strength but an investigation by *The Times* shows that they are held back by Home Office inertia and often outright hostility from male colleagues. When a woman applied to join a dog unit, a senior officer on the appointment board said: "We don't have bitches with the dogs and we are not going to have them among the handlers." This

attitude and frequent sexual harassment and innuendo have put huge obstacles in the way of policewomen.

Examples of offensive hostility include spying on women officers in station showers, casually showing them pornographic magazines, groping and assault. New figures from Scotland Yard show that 41 women in the Metropolitan Police lodged formal grievances last year alleging sexual harassment. Behind these figures lie other complaints resolved at local level. Campaigners say that in some forces women with grievances have been intimidated.

Such discrimination explains why there are only five women among the 173 most senior officers in England and Wales. Within the 25,000 strong Metropolitan force, which is at the forefront of equal opportunities cam-



paigns, figures for the end of last year show there are 65 women holding the rank of inspector or above out of 3,896 women officers.

Women are still fighting to breach male bastions such as the motorway patrol units and the CTD. One woman

who applied to join a motor-cycle unit was told that she would have to lift a 1000cc machine before being accepted. It was an impossible test that no male officer was required to take.

Sickness figures show that many women have become ill because of harassment. One female officer said: "One of the worst problems is sexual hanting. You go into a room and three or four men will run their hands over you to see if you are wearing the 'full tackle' — suspenders. It happens frequently."

The Home Office's inspectors of constabulary are urging chief constables to recruit more women. Chief constables have publicly attacked sexual harassment in their forces. The Police Federation, the largest staff group, recently issued a leaflet to its 100,000 members urging them to fight harassment. The Home Of-

fice has just endorsed part-time working to help women with families and runs a working party to advise police authorities on the choice of top women officers.

The new drive follows a series of *causes célèbres*. The case of Alison Halford, the Merseyside assistant chief constable, revealed the difficulties women officers face in reaching the top. In 1990, a London officer won an industrial tribunal case over whether the police could have part-time working. Last year, the ceiling on compensation from industrial tribunals was lifted and in December WPC Sarah Locker won a record £25,000 for discrimination from the Yard.

More women would get a better deal if more were prepared to fight, but WPC Tina Martin, chairman of the British Association of Women Police, said that complaints

were being delayed deliberately until it was too late to go to an industrial tribunal. Officers were being ordered not to talk to the media as part of settlements. One force did not give its officers a new Home Office circular about part-time working.

Women are put off seeking promotion or new roles because they are afraid of being isolated. Many complaints could be dealt with under negotiation and grievance procedures but often the situation is mismanaged and leads to tribunals or confrontation.

Commander Sally Hubbard, an assistant inspector of constabulary specialising in equal opportunities, said that an exceptional officer would always rise, even if a woman, but "we will have equality when the average man and woman have reached the same level".

Gentle touch helps tortured families of murder victims

BEHIND the cosy title of family liaison officer lies the distressing task, among others, of comforting those whose loved ones have been murdered. Sometimes, one of the many women officers who hold the post will be at the graveside as the victim is buried. At others, she will spend hours with the victim's family, providing a shoulder to cry on as they pour out their grief, and explaining details of the investigation.

Det Sgt Helen Dover, 32, recalls her most challenging enquiry, which ended with the conviction of Michael Sams for the murder of Julie Dart, a Leeds teenager killed in 1991, and for the abduction of Stephanie Slater.

She saw Julie's family every day at first. "If they wanted to talk for two hours I'd stay for two hours. If they wanted to be alone I'd ask what I wanted as quickly as possible then leave," she said.

Julie's mother Lynn was not demonstrative or emotional but "quite excitable and frustrated. She concentrated on the enquiry, wanting to be

Lucy Berrington reports on how a police family liaison officer helped the parents of Julie Dart cope with her death and court proceedings

involved which made it easier for me. There was no self-pity," Miss Dover said.

She never felt the brunt of the Darts' anger at what happened to their daughter. Mrs Dart barely comprehended the finality of her daughter's death and became upset at news bulletins that depersonalised her daughter.

The abduction and release in January 1992 of Stephanie Slater, another of Sams's victims, gave the enquiry new impetus, but shed no immediate light on Julie's fate. "Lynn was constantly torturing herself by trying to imagine what Julie had been through. I wasn't in any position to reassure her," Miss Dover

said. Nevertheless, the circumstances of their acquaintance produced a friendship.

Miss Dover recounts an attempt to film a reconstruction of Julie's disappearance.

"Lynn opened the door and we both started giggling uncontrollably. We tried it six times but always started laughing. The situation was just so ridiculous."

Mrs Dart's acceptance of Julie's death came gradually. "The reconstruction was being filmed and we needed to get some shoes and a handbag the same as the ones Julie had been wearing," Miss Dover recalls. "I went shopping with Lynn, and it was fun, like a girls' day out. Then all of a sudden she went quiet and said, 'We're doing this for Julie aren't we?' It was as if it had suddenly occurred to her."

The case was featured on the BBC's *Crimewatch* programme in February 1992. The next day, with three colleagues, Miss Dover arrested Sams in his Newark workshop. At Sams's trial in June 1993, Mrs Dart collapsed into Miss Dover's arms at the announcement of the verdict. "It was the only time I saw her cry," she said.

Now more than two years since Julie's death, Mrs Dart is rebuilding her life. Miss Dover considers her a friend, but said: "It's difficult to draw the line. Once the enquiry is over you don't want to cut all contact, but you don't want to be there as a constant reminder." They speak every few weeks. "I'm quite glad," Miss Dover said. "Not that I don't want to hear from her, but it's an indication she is getting on okay."

Looking back, she said: "From a professional point of view it was an incredible enquiry to be involved in: it was so diverse and interesting. That made me feel guilty, as if I derived pleasure from the family's misery."



Det Sgt Dover, left, comforts Lynn Dart after the trial

Lady-in-waiting started on the beat in Soho

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

LIZ Neville is the police service's lady-in-waiting. Assistant chief constable of Sussex at the age of 40, an Oxford graduate and a PhD as well as a former beat officer in Soho, she is widely tipped to be the first woman chief constable in Britain.

If the predictions are correct, she will be at the head of a police force within four years, although the police seemed an unlikely choice for a well-educated young woman in the 1970s when Miss Neville joined.

For years, women police had worked in a separate section from male officers with limited job opportunities or promotion. It was her parents who thought changes were on the horizon and encouraged her.

With a degree in politics, philosophy and psychology, Miss Neville entered the Metropolitan Police on a graduate recruitment course that offered promotion to inspector within five years.

Sexism did not touch her. "I was not strongly affected by the canteen culture." The prospect of promotion may have shielded her from the worst excesses of sexual harassment but rank brought

other difficulties. A sergeant at 23 in west London, she was in charge of much older men who had never seen a senior woman officer let alone been commanded by one. The other sergeants rallied round. Two years later, she was an inspector in north London.

By her early 30s, Miss Neville was married to another graduate officer. She acknowledges the help she has been given by excellent au pairs and nannies caring for her two children as her career has developed. Using a police



Neville can authorise firearms to be drawn

scholarship, she completed a doctorate on police recruiting. She joined Thames Valley police and took charge of the Reading division as a chief superintendent. She moved to Sussex three years ago and is now in charge of personnel and training but has also been the assistant chief constable in charge of CID.

She is duty senior officer in charge of the force some weekends and can authorise firearms to be drawn, a power she finds worrying. "They ring up in the middle of the night... You take responsibility for other people's lives."

Miss Neville, who is now divorced, said: "At this level, what sex you are really does not matter so much because from the point of view of other officers you are so senior and to them removed and remote that rank gets in the way of sex."

She believes the police service is ready for a woman chief constable but adds: "What I really don't like to hear is someone saying they would like a woman senior officer. It is really like they have got to have one in their book, tick it off. I don't like women to be seen as acquisitions. It is patronising."



Newcastle at night, where women officers have to tackle the same flashpoints as male colleagues but believe they make easier targets

Discrimination? Not from knife gangs

By LUCY BERRINGTON

JUDITH Robertson starts her shift at 10pm and prepares to face another violent Friday night in Newcastle upon Tyne. She anticipates the usual closing time fights, drunken diners refusing to pay and teenagers looking for trouble.

The 30-year-old WPC is one of 25 officers patrolling the city centre and has to confront the same situations as her male colleagues: her potential "customers" do not differentiate.

Since she joined the police force seven years ago, the threat of violence has increased sharply. It is also more deadly. "Once the troublemakers were gangs with fists, now it's people with knives," she says. And women make easier targets.

She patrols the city by car, monitoring radio reports. A man with a sawn-

■ Friday night on the streets of Newcastle and for a woman — even a policewoman — the threat of violence is ever present, particularly when it comes to closing time

off shotgun has been seen getting into a cab, but no registration number is reported. There is nothing she can do. "Everyone has firearms now," she says, "except us."

A bus driver, nipping into a bar "for some change", emerges to see his 50-seater single-decker disappearing round a corner. Miss Robertson keeps an eye out for an empty bus being driven erratically. It is eventually sighted by other officers.

At 11.30pm, Miss Robertson is on street patrol with football fans and winos rummaging for leftovers. An

emergency call sends her speeding to a bank where a shouting man is prostrate on the pavement, already surrounded by officers. His friends express outrage, alleging police brutality for urinating in a doorway. "You get hold of someone and suddenly he's got 20 friends," Miss Robertson says.

She is called to a minicab office where a young woman has reportedly been knocked senseless. The woman claims to have been beaten up. "I've just been ***** hammered in here!" she shrieks, but Miss Robertson diagnoses her drunk and disorderly and

makes an arrest. The woman wails, apologises, says she is newly pregnant and in the van turns wild. Miss Robertson holds her down like a sheep-shearer grasping a ewe.

The revellers have dispersed by 4am and the city is quiet. The shift finishes two hours later and Judith Robertson becomes a civilian again. As she drives to her home in South Shields, dawn is breaking and the streets are empty. She is too tired even to make a cup of tea. She says: "It's a nice feeling though, turning in when most people are getting up."

TOMORROW

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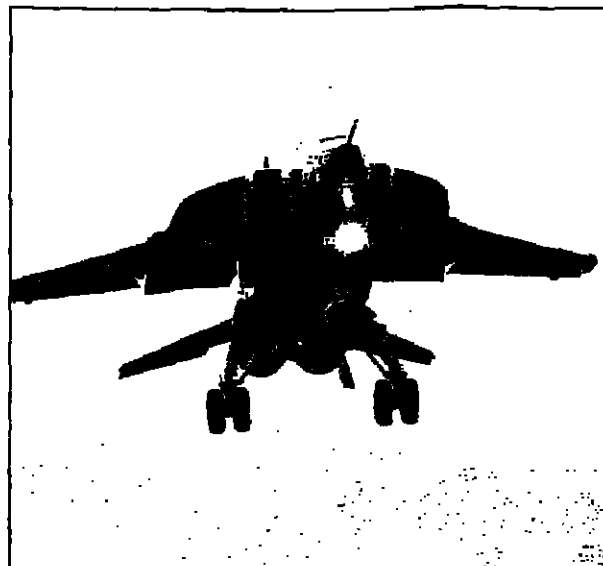
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West gives hand-wringing priority over air strikes



The Jaguar: a formidable weapon forced to play a reconnaissance role until the order comes to strike

FROM MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT
IN SPLIT

UNITED Nations impotence in confronting the latest and most devastating atrocity in the heart of Sarajevo could not have been more graphically illustrated yesterday: RAF Jaguars armed with laser-guided bombs swept over Bosnia photographing mortar and artillery positions to be ready to strike at targets if the order comes, but the mortar unit which fired the 120mm shell that killed 66 people need not fear instant retribution.

Air strikes may have returned to the top of the agenda, but neither the UN nor Nato is mandated to seek revenge for slaughter in Bosnia.

Many of those who will be involved in the agonising over possible air strikes were gathered at a conference in Munich on Saturday. Among them were Malcolm

■ The growing realisation among military advisers in Bosnia is that United Nations troops, originally sent in to keep civilian aid flowing, are in fact playing the role of combat support group for the warring factions

Rifkind, the Defence Secretary, and William Perry, his new American counterpart. Mr Rifkind flew on to Sarajevo yesterday to start a planned two-day visit to Bosnia.

Neither man was publicly or privately advocating air strikes. Mr Rifkind said "very serious consideration" would be given over the next few days to the possibility of a military response to the atrocity. Mr Perry seemed painfully aware that the Americans, without troops on the ground, are hardly in a position to demand air strikes.

Mr Rifkind's careful delineation of the arguments for and against

strikes, as we flew on the first leg to Split, underlined the reasons governments will spend more time wringing their hands than seriously contemplating the first military intervention since the Bosnian civil war began 22 months ago.

The first hurdle is to identify the guilty. Although there is an overwhelming assumption that the Serbs fired the shell, the UN team of experts examining the crater could not make an instant judgment because the shell had first struck a roof or table. When a mortar shell killed eight people last week, the crater assessors could work out its

trajectory and the precise direction from which it came.

When he arrived in Sarajevo, Mr Rifkind sought the view of Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the new British commander of UN forces in Bosnia. The Defence Secretary was convinced that punitive air strikes would need UN Security Council clearance, which would take time and involve the Russians. "They could say no," he said. General Pavel Grachev, the Russian Defence Minister, said last week that Moscow would support air strikes, but only to protect UN troops.

After an atrocity on Saturday's scale, the danger is that any talk of possible retribution by Western powers, who have so far refused to intervene militarily, will serve only to perpetuate the illusion in the minds of the Muslims that the West will one day come and save them. If this atrocity is not the trigger, then perhaps the next will be.

The main purpose of Mr Rifkind's trip to Bosnia is to gauge if it is right for the 2,300 British troops to remain there. If they are withdrawn, he knows that there will be many more atrocities.

The growing realisation among senior military advisers, however, is that the presence of British and other UN troops in Bosnia has changed the agenda of the civil war. The UN troops escorting aid may well be saving lives, but they are at the same time acting almost as a combat support element for the fighting factions. Of the aid that gets through, about 30 per cent is taken by the warring militias.

For the Serbs, whether or not they are guilty of Saturday's carnage, their confidence and cockiness have been sustained by the hand-wringing of the international community. The current manifestation is only the most embarrassing. It will not be the last.

UN troops defy snipers as wounded are flown out

BY EVE-ANN PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT,
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SARAJEVO was bloodied and bowed yesterday, as the city mourned the dead of Saturday's market massacre and scores of the wounded were airlifted from Bosnia to begin journeys to hospitals in Britain, Germany and Italy.

But soon after bidding heart-wrenching farewells to relatives, the injured faced one last danger. United Nations soldiers at Sarajevo airport went on alert when heavy sniper fire erupted on the runway as an American C-130 cargo plane arrived to begin moving the casualties.

The UN's two top officials in former Yugoslavia — the retiring military commander General Jean Cot, and the operation's overall chief, Yasushi Akashi — visited the devastated Bosnian capital during the day, touring the market and meeting government officials. They went on to meet Bosnian Serb leaders in the Sarajevo suburb of Lukavica.

Nearly 60 war casualties — most of them victims of Saturday's shelling — and 40 relatives were flying to an American military hospital in Germany last night. Britain has offered to take up to ten of the 300 people injured in the mortar attack and has sent a medical team to join the airlift.

Doctors at the city's main Kosevo hospital said they had at least 32 seriously wounded people for the emergency evacuation, and that the list could grow to 50. The evacuation, which continues today, will be the largest since the Bosnian conflict began in April 1992.

Dr John MacCafferty, in charge of a US military medical team which checked the wounded and prepared them to be flown out, praised local hospitals for the emergency

treatment they carried out on Saturday's victims despite a lack of water and electricity in the besieged capital. The men, women and children being ferried out had been operated on and were stable. Sally Becker from Brighton, dubbed "the Angel of Mostar" because of her relief work, left London last night for Split on another mercy mission.

In Sarajevo, the mourning was tinged with bitterness at what was seen as the West's inaction. "Where were you yesterday?" shouted a young Bosnian soldier at Sarajevo's mortuary as a Nato jet soared overhead. "And what are you going to do today?" He supported his girlfriend, who wept for her dead father.

At a football field below Kosevo Hospital, long since turned into a cemetery, eight gravediggers dug more holes into the earth. Huge white armoured personnel carriers marked with red crosses, property of a Nordic battalion, loaded the wounded at the hospital for the risky ride across Sarajevo to the airport.

Among yesterday's diplomatic flurry spurred by Saturday's massacre, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the European Union and UN peace negotiators, visited Belgrade and then headed by car to Bosnia to meet Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader. The mediators are due to resume another round of talks in Geneva on Thursday.

President Milosevic of Serbia, eager to placate Western opinion and see UN sanctions lifted, condemned the mortar attack. "The dead and wounded in Sarajevo are not victims of war but victims of war criminals," he said.

World condemnation, page 1

Serbs accuse Bosnians of market blast

BY TIM JUDAH
AND DESSA TREVISAN

SERB forces have denied causing Saturday's market massacre. But all large-scale casualties in Sarajevo are ascribed by the Serbs to Bosnian forces. Their argument is that in an attempt to besmirch the Serbs and provoke international action, the Bosnians murder their own people.

This implies that the Serb shells, which hit Sarajevo daily, are somehow harmless, especially the ones that through fate, if not precise aiming, kill many people.

This time Miroslav Tihaj, the Bosnian Serb Minister of Information, added a further claim: "We Serbs never kill civilians." This disregards all evidence gathered throughout the two years of the Bosnian war of "ethnic cleansing", the killing of thousands of civilians, executions and labour camps.

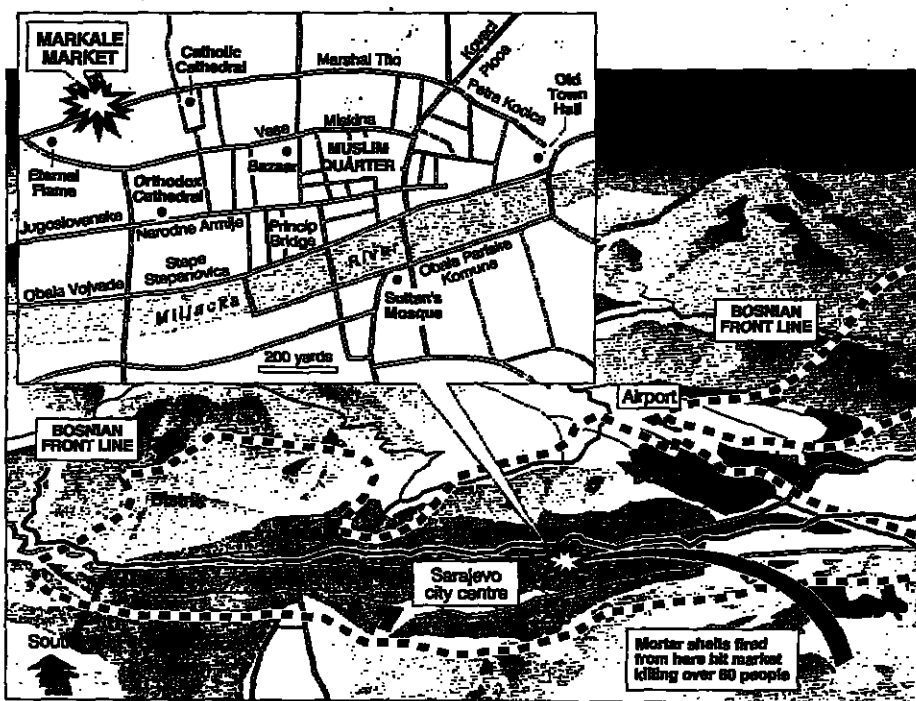
The "own goal" charge first arose after the infamous Vase Miskina street "bread queue" massacre, which killed 22 people on May 27 1992. The Bosnians blamed the Serbs; but the Serbs retorted that this "appalling crime" had been committed by the Bosnians.

General Lewis MacKenzie, the former UN Commander of Sarajevo, was the first to accuse the Bosnians of trying to kill their own people to provoke outside sympathy. But in a recent interview the former general admitted that he did not have any knowledge of what really has been going on in the surrounding hills of Sarajevo.

Last year gunners aimed at the French UN base in the Skenderija part of the city. This was ascribed by the Serbs to the Bosnians, but in the face of overwhelming proof Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, backed down. Bosnian forces often open fire first, killing Serb civilians. Invariably, the Serb response is overwhelming and bloody. The city is both besieged in the classical sense and blockaded from inside. The Bosnian government rarely allows even the most desperate cases to leave. Its fear is that if people were allowed to leave freely, then perhaps the majority of the population would flee, leaving an empty city ripe for the taking.



Sarajevans standing grimly yesterday at the spot where a mortar shell killed and injured scores of shoppers



Sarajevo reels in bitter grief

Continued from page 1
120mm mortar shell. The entire city seemed to be reeling afterwards. Even though the guns were largely quiet yesterday, most residents stayed at home. The resistance had been dealt a body-blow.

Sixty-eight people had been killed and about 200 wounded. It was the worst slaughter of the siege. Nobody in the marketplace was hurt by "the fighting"; instead, they were cut down as they shopped. They were non-violent resistors, and they had been butchered just the same.

City police officers did what they could to clean the remains of residents from the stalls and the pavement. But there was too much to wash it all away.

Pools of blood mixed with water collected in the shrapnel scars in the pavement made by the shell. Dark red blood streaks, as if left by a man-size paintbrush, were overlooked or ignored. After so much gore, a dozen pools of dried blood seemed tame, a permanent part of the square. Nobody bothered with those once most of the mess had been carried away. Or hosed away.

Most of wounded will also be taken away, whisked off in United Nations armoured vehicles and put in American and International Red Cross aircraft for the outside world. For them, help has finally come. As always in Sarajevo, the Western cavalrymen, galloping in to save the day, are a little late.

Officer killed

Rome: Gunmen killed an Italian officer and wounded a soldier in Somalia in an ambush. Somali warlord General Muhammad Farah Aidid has been accused in a secret UN report of plotting an attack against UN peacekeepers when American forces leave next month. (Reuters, AFP)

City found

Mexico City: A pre-Hispanic city in Mexico, lost for more than a thousand years, has been rediscovered, northwest of Veracruz by a US archaeologist. It may hold the key to the development of civilisation here, centuries before the rise of the Aztecs. (Reuters)

Financial ruin

Bucharest: Tens of thousands of Romanians lost their life savings in the collapse of the Caritas financial pyramid scheme, one of the largest in Eastern Europe with deposits of £500 million. Ion Stolica, the man behind the scheme, has disappeared.

Fumed out

Tokyo: Two sake brewers were seriously ill after being overcome by fumes when one fell into a 8ft vat half-full of the rice wine and the other was trapped trying to rescue him. Firemen rescued the pair at the Kannabe brewery in southwest Japan. (Reuters)

Western security experts voice fears over Russia

FROM ROGER BOYES
IN BERLIN

Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, and an array of Western politicians, including William Perry, the new American Defence Secretary, yesterday warned Russia that it should not interfere in the affairs of Central Europe.

The speeches, delivered at a weekend security conference in Munich, were supposed to sharpen the rather vague message given to Russia during the Nato summit last month. Russian sovereignty should be respected,

said the German leader, but that also implied Moscow respecting the sovereign rights of its neighbours. The Western priority should be to foster "comprehensive security co-operation" between Russia and Ukraine. Herr Kohl said.

There was the constant danger that Moscow would swing towards an "imperial foreign policy", he said. "In such a situation, a concept of spheres of influence or interests cannot be considered." Russia would not be given a right of veto over the policies of Central European states — Nato, in other words, would

make up its own mind on the admission of Central Europe to full membership.

Germany is under pressure to abandon, or at least water down, its idea of expanding the Group of Seven leading industrialised nations into a G8 with Russia. Inclusion in this group has become a persistent demand of Russian diplomacy.

The hardening of the line towards Russia reflects new factors in East-West relations. There is a fear that Russia's foreign policy-makers are increasingly stealing clothes from Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the neo-Fascist leader. Ano-

ther factor is the worry that economic chaos in both Russia and Ukraine will increase their bilateral friction and create a source of permanent instability that could easily spread westwards.

In addition, there is a feeling that the American-inspired Partnership for Peace plan sent ambiguous messages to Central Europe and has encouraged Russian ultra-nationalists. Joint Baltic and land manoeuvres with the Poles have been scheduled, and Mr Perry announced that the United States and

Russia will hold their first joint military exercises in the Russian Volga region in July.

Manfred Wörner, the Nato Secretary-General, who has undergone intestinal operations in a fight against cancer, cancelled his participation in the conference because of illness, organisers said. No details were available.

Troubles ahead: If the Ukrainian government does not meet Russia's increasingly nationalist demands, war between the two countries is probable, a leading military research institute says in its latest security review.

The Royal United Services

Institute said big problems could be expected with the Russian minorities in the Baltic states and Ukraine. President Yeltsin never had tight control over the activities of organisations which supported these Russians, and he is unlikely to obtain such control in the near future even if he wanted to.

"The nuclear issue between Russia and Ukraine is unlikely to be solved before the end of 1994," the institute said. "If anything, the impending collapse of the Ukrainian economy will make matters worse."

William Rees-Mogg, page 16



Party leaders focus their hopes on South as left looks set for victory

Mudslinging sets tone of Italian polls

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN NAPLES

THE Italian general election campaign starts officially today, but mudslinging, Byzantine horse-trading and deep popular disgust with corrupt politicians have already set the tone.

In Rome, Silvio Berlusconi, the media mogul, yesterday outlined the vague programme of his Forza Italia (Go On, Italy) political club at a convention in a small theatre. Urging Italians to answer "a great call to arms" when they vote on March 27, he pledged to defeat the Mafia and to ease the unjust plight of taxpayers by dismantling the welfare state.

Signor Berlusconi, 57, took an early lead in opinion polls last week as the favourite to become Prime Minister. But a poll published by *La Repubblica* yesterday predicted a victory for the left-wing Progressive Alliance based around the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left (PDS), which had 41 per cent against 19 per cent for the centre and 15 per cent for the right, with 25 per cent of voters still undecided.

The poll was based on a survey carried out in Florence, which is regarded widely as a microcosm of the most intelligent and shrewd Italians. Achille Occhetto, the PDS leader, was most favoured to head the next government, followed by Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, the Prime Minister, with 24 per cent. Signor Berlusconi had 16 per cent support, and Mario Segni, the former Christian Democrat MP who inspired Italy's elec-

toral reform referendum last April, trailed with 11 per cent. Political experts agree that this campaign, unlike 1992's which saw the rise of the devolutionist Lombardy League and demise of the Christian Democrat party, will be fought principally in the South, especially Naples, Palermo and Rome. Signor Berlusconi has announced that he intends to stand in Naples or Palermo for the Chamber of Deputies to demonstrate that his popularity is not confined to fellow northerners and that he can defeat the left in one of its main strongholds.

Alessandra Mussolini and Gianfranco Fini, the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement leaders, launched their campaign in Naples yesterday. Signora Mussolini hopes to better her showing when she was elected as an MP in 1992, and to reverse her defeat in December when she narrowly failed to be elected Mayor of Naples, losing to Antonio Bassolino, the PDS mayor.

In Palermo, Leoluca Orlando, leader of the anti-Mafia party La Rete, knows that defeating Signor Berlusconi will determine the outcome of the ambition to become a European-minded Prime Minister two years hence, when he ends his term as mayor of Sicily's capital.

Commentators caution that the election outcome may be as indecisive as it is unpredictable, and could require another legislative poll within a year to produce a politically homogeneous government.



Mario Segni, leader of the Pact for Italy Party, being kissed by his daughter, Cristina, at the party convention in Rome

Le Pen's bullies run out of steam

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

WITH "post-Fascism" ascendant in Italy and nationalists on the march in the East, the fates should be smiling on Jean-Marie Le Pen and the French far right.

Yesterday, however, weariness, not imminent triumph, hung over the high-tech hall at Porte Maillot, on the western Paris outskirts, where M Le Pen's National Front was holding its first congress in four years. Twenty-two years since it was founded, the anti-immigrant party that so recently sent shivers through France's political classes has run out of steam and succumbed to infighting.

The old bluster was there, along with the bully boys and the blazer-wearing cadres who lined the hall, and the cheering was as ecstatic as ever as the burly M Le Pen whipped up the ancestral ambience, a mood perhaps best defined as Wagner meets Joan of Arc. But his stirring words did little to quell the sense that the front has missed the boat.

A national poll on the eve of the congress showed that support has slumped since the peak in 1991. Only 19 per cent of French voters now agree with the anti-immigrant

movement's ideas, compared with 32 per cent in 1991; and 73 per cent think M Le Pen and his organisation are a menace to democracy.

The obvious cause for the front's slump is the defeat of the Socialists last March. The new government has stolen M Le Pen's best tunes and modified them for general consumption. Cutting deepest into the front's support has been the crackdown on immigration and crime by Charles Pasqua, the Gaullist Interior Minister. M Pasqua's popular hard line on foreigners has made him the front's biggest enemy.

Indeed, as the front met on Saturday and re-elected M Le Pen to its leadership, several thousand anti-racist demonstrators marched through Paris to protest against the "Pasqua laws" and the disruption they are causing for families.

Also in Paris at the weekend, the forces of the defeated left — ranging from Michel Rocard, the Socialist Party leader, to Communists and ecologists — were meeting to try to forge a common base for reviving their cause in the eyes of the French electorate.

Ahtisaari elected as Finnish President

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

ELISABETH Rehn, the Finnish Defence Minister, conceded defeat in the country's presidential election yesterday, saying that Martti Ahtisaari of the opposition Social Democrats had won.

"I admit that there is a winner whose name is Martti Ahtisaari," Ms Rehn said when about 85 per cent of the votes had been counted. With 92.7 per cent of the votes counted, Mr Ahtisaari had gained 53.7 per cent against 46.3 per cent for Ms Rehn, the candidate of the Swedish People's Party, Finnish television reported.

Ms Rehn hugged and congratulated Mr Ahtisaari, a

veteran United Nations diplomat and former UN under-Secretary-General with little experience of domestic politics. The winner takes over on March 1.

The main task is foreign policy although the campaign has focused on the country's economic difficulties.

The tight race, in Finland's first direct presidential election, caught the imagination even though both candidates have similar views. Ms Rehn created a sensation in the first round, in which the other nine contenders were eliminated, when she surged from nowhere to take second place. (Reuters)

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Democrat loyalty put to test

Clinton faces battle in Congress over social spending cuts

FROM WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton will present one of the toughest budgets in years today, causing dismay among liberals in his party, who are outraged by rigorous cuts in social programmes and are promising to fight against some of the proposals.

The budget is an important element in the President's attempt to lead Congress through a year in which he will present some of his most important political programmes, especially health care and welfare reform, and which ends in November with the congressional elections, as many Democrats fear for their seats.

The stringent budget comes at a time of strong economic recovery, but Mr Clinton's authority has come under pressure recently, as support for his health care plan has been slipping away after a number of business organisations announced their opposition to the plan.

The President's standing is also affected by the continued trickle of allegations in the Whitewater land development affair and the possibility of a link to the suicide last year of Vincent Foster, the White House deputy counsel, and a friend of Mr Clinton's. News

reports have suggested that the suicide of Mr Foster might have been suspicious and that the White House impeded investigation by the police.

Today, in his budget for the fiscal year starting in October, Mr Clinton will propose to terminate 115 federal programmes altogether to save \$3.25 billion (£2.1 billion), and another 200 programmes.

Washington: The White House announced that a jobs conference to be attended by officials of the Group of Seven industrial countries will be held on March 14-15 in Detroit. Finance, Labour, Industry and Economics Ministers will discuss ways to deal with the global problems of unemployment. (Reuters)

which will generate savings of almost \$30 billion. The budget also proposes to reduce the federal government's workforce by 100,000.

In a year when the President needs Congress for some of his key initiatives, the Democrats' response to the budget will amount to a test case of the authority which the President wields over his own party and

of the readiness with which congressional Democrats are prepared to support unpopular policies during an election year.

The much-leaked budget could have been presented to Congress by George Bush or Ronald Reagan. The saving cuts fade into insignificance compared to the budget's total size of \$1,500 billion. Altogether Mr Clinton proposes cuts of about \$30 billion from various programmes to pay for some of his political priorities, such as crime prevention and homelessness.

Speaking on NBC's *Meet the Press* programme yesterday, Kweisi Mfume, the leader of the congressional black caucus, issued a warning that some of the proposed budget cuts, especially those concerning housing subsidies for the poor and the elderly, "are close to being non-negotiable items".

There will also be cuts on public housing, which other congressmen are bound to regard as non-negotiable items. There will be cuts on public transport to pay for a programme of road building to satisfy an election pledge by Mr Clinton.

Graham Searjeant, page 38



Indian troops standing behind barbed wire yards from the Punjab border with Pakistan where 20,000 people gathered to show solidarity with Kashmir's Muslims. The rally was in response to a one-day strike in Pakistan and Kashmir called by Benazir

Bhutto, Pakistan's Prime Minister, to focus attention on the uprising against Indian rule in Kashmir. Srinagar was deserted with all businesses closed. In Karachi, police fired teargas at protesters who tried to storm India's consulate. (Reuters)

Cubans suffer hardship for Castro's sake

■ Fidel Castro commands a disciplined loyalty in his people. Amid economic hardships, however, his "Socialism or death" slogan may prove too hard to take

FROM GABRIELLA GAMINI IN HAVANA

CUBANS find ways to put up with shortages — resistir, as they say. For some, resistir has become a motto to show loyalty to President Castro's Socialist revolution, which achieves its 35th anniversary this year. For most, however, it is simply a way of life.

For Félix, 13, who stands outside tourist hotels in Havana begging for dollars, it means cutting holes to allow room for his toes in the annual one pair of canvas shoes that rationing allows him. Marisa Pérez, a retired engineer, was one of at least 100 people prepared to queue for four hours to get her daily bread bun.

The shortage of fuel has become so acute that thousands of people spend their working day in bus queues. Maria, a teacher who lives on the outskirts of Havana spent three days waiting for a guagua (bus), then just gave up trying to go to work. At dinner with a family in the plush district of Vedado, I found out only afterwards that the entire month's food ration had been served during the meal. The *libreta* (ration book) allows every Cuban four eggs a month. The two I ate in the omelette therefore lay heavy on my digestion. Beans and rice make up the rest of the allowance.

Flor, my hostess, seemed resigned to wait for the next month's ration. "We want to preserve the achievements of the revolution," she said, proudly adding that the Socialist system provides free health and education.

Indoctrination has helped fuel fears that market reforms would demand too high a social cost. According to economists, the US-enforced blockade against Dr Castro's regime also deprives Cuba of its natural trading partner.

President Castro stirs nationalist feelings to preserve the army-like loyalty he commands. But lately, as he juggles to find ways to revive an economy crippled by the loss of subsidies and trading partners in the former Eastern bloc, his calls for "Socialism or death" may be proving too much.

"How much longer can we resist?" demanded one exasperated woman, after a fruitless two-hour wait out-

side the official rice shop. She reflects a growing discontent against the half-hearted reforms Dr Castro has reluctantly conceded to attract foreign investment.

The reforms allow some degree of self-employment and legalised the use of hard currencies. "But shoemakers can't find leather and hot-dog sellers are having a hard time getting a meat supply. The shortage of raw materials is making things difficult," said Alberto Pérez, the United Nations spokesman. The circulation of the dollar has benefited only a few Cubans receiving remittances from families exiled in Miami.

French and Canadian oil companies have begun drilling for petroleum and tourism is on the increase. But, Western diplomats say, the timid attitude towards reforms has held up a more significant flow of foreign investment. Cuba's \$7 billion (£4.7 billion) foreign debt has also stepped loans. A bad sugar harvest have made things worse.

"This situation cannot be sustained, so we'll have to change things further," said Julio Carranza, of the Centre for American Studies. "Create taxes and remove subsidies from the state sector. So far monetary policies have had a superficial effect. Reforms have to restructure production in Cuba."

Privately, some former staunch Communists concede that economic reforms will never work without political changes. Analysts and foreign diplomats agree. But, for now, loyalty to the bearded revolutionary is still too strong.

Leading article, page 17



Castro: loyalty of his people is still strong

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Zimbabwe looks into exam fraud

FROM MICHAEL HARTNACK IN HARARE

PENDING investigation of 300 possible cases of leaked papers, Zimbabwe's Education Ministry yesterday continued to withhold the results of Cambridge General Certificate of Education examinations which arrived last week from Britain.

While Michael Portillo, the Treasury Chief Secretary, faced critics in London for praising the integrity of the British examination system, pupils here face an indefinite wait. With two million unemployed, the results are of importance to an estimated 300,000 school leavers, especially in poorly funded rural schools which regularly record 100 per cent failure rates: no pupil gains more than two O levels.

Reports first circulated last November that examination papers were on sale in street markets for £8.

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A Vietnamese woman selling tangerine trees at the flower market in Ho Chi Minh City. Traditionally, the trees are displayed in homes to celebrate Tet, Vietnam's lunar new year, where the festivities have been boosted by the lifting of the 19-year American trade embargo

Mandela threatens retaliation for attacks by far right

BY RAY KENNEDY
IN JOHANNESBURG AND
EVE-ANN PRENTICE

IF SABOTAGE attacks by right-wing groups on the African National Congress's offices continue, the organisation will order retaliation by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), its armed wing, Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Police have failed to make any arrests since a wave of bomb blasts at ANC and trade union offices in the western Transvaal and Orange Free State started at the beginning of the year. Railway lines and electricity pylons have also been attacked.

There were six attacks on ANC and trade union property last week after General Constand Viljoen, leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront, announced that the right was considering the use of "limited violence" to achieve its goal of an independent Afrikaner homeland.

At a campaign rally for the April 27 elections at Tweespruit in the Orange Free State yesterday, Mr Mandela, the ANC's president, said: "It won't be a limited type of violence if we retaliate." He indicated that attitudes within the ANC were hardening and said it was becoming increasingly difficult for the leadership to restrain demands for a firm response.

"We have our own forces, but we are restraining them. We have MK inside and outside the country, and they are better equipped than the ultra-right."

At nearby Thaba Nchu, in that part of the Bophuthatswana homeland enclosed by the Orange Free State, Mr Mandela's motorcade crashed through two roadblocks as armed police tried to stop them entering. At one checkpoint ANC bodyguards drew handguns, but jumped back into their vehicles when the homeland police did not retaliate.

A Bophuthatswana defence force colonel said that the roadblocks were set up to try to stop Mr Mandela because he had not contacted the

■ Raids by white rightwingers on ANC offices have increased pressure for the armed wing to strike back. A warning has been given that its violence will not be limited

homeland's authorities to get clearance for his visit.

According to intelligence sources, the right-wing saboteurs who have mounted attacks on the ANC's offices are adopting the tactics of the IRA, operating alone or in pairs, using home-made explosives as well as dynamite stolen from gold mines. A South African Defence Force officer was quoted as saying: "Our biggest problem is that everything we do to try to combat them is leaked to them in advance."

Eugene Terre-Blanche, leader of the neo-Fascist Afrikaner



Viljoen: considering the use of violence

Resistance Movement, declared at an Afrikaner Volksfront rally at Lichenburg, western Transvaal, at the weekend. "Mandela, give us a volksstaat [Afrikaner state] or you'll have total war."

Mr Mandela declined to visit a training camp outside Bloemfontein for the racially integrated National Peace-keeping Force that is meant to be deployed as the election campaign intensifies. It is claimed that there has been a collapse of discipline among the 3,500 volunteers, many from that South African army

and police instructors to get demanding to be posted back to their units.

Mr Mandela said he was confident that his joint command would be able to sort out the problems.

One report yesterday said that about 600 MK members, many of them drunk, had rampaged through the camp last week, chanting "one settler, one bullet" and threatening to kill white soldiers and policemen.

In London today Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, who heads South Africa's independent commission of enquiry into political violence and related matters, is expected to tell the Jewish-based World Union of the Organisation for Educational Resources and Technological Training, that black South Africans needed to see fast "tangible benefits" from the change to democracy, including better education.

"If some of their aspirations are not met within a short time span, there will be trouble. Many millions of South Africans have been deprived because of racial discrimination, and I think they'll be seeking tangible benefits from the change in government pretty quickly. There are many thousands of young angry men and women in South Africa. They have not shared with their elders and leaders in the human rights culture... their anger has to be assuaged and some of their aspirations met, and that has to be done quickly."

"To do that we need a growing economy. To attract investment we need a peaceful environment. The new government will have to work in all these difficult areas simultaneously and... the assistance, advice, support and encouragement of the international community will be indispensable."

Peking tightens curbs on religion

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY
IN HONG KONG

China has issued regulations reinforcing its tight control of all religious activities, especially practices outside the Communist Party's officially approved "patriotic" churches, temples and mosques.

The restrictions, signed by Li Peng, the Prime Minister, prohibit foreigners and overseas Chinese giving funds to believers and from supplying religious materials which "threaten China's social and public order". For example, anything which suggests the supremacy of the Pope over Catholics, or of the Dalai Lama over his followers, is illegal.

Most of the regulations are restatements of past Chinese laws on religion, which in essence criminalise activities outside the party's control. But they point to the state's increasing anxiety over the instability of China's border areas, where Muslims and Tibetans are in perpetual ferment. These fears have been heightened by religious conflicts in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The regulations conflict with Peking's desire to attract the Pope to China, although it treats as enemies of the people his secretly elevated bishops.

Only two weeks ago when Lloyd Bentsen, the US Treasury Secretary, was in Peking the authorities detained three Catholic priests including Bishop Su of Beijing. The bishop, who had served 15 years in jail, has since been released. □ Early warning: Sir Percy Cradock, the former British foreign affairs adviser, said in excerpts from his memoirs, published in Hong Kong's *Sunday Morning Post*, that China had warned Britain as early as 1971 that it expected to take back Hong Kong in 1997, contrary to previous accounts. (Reuters)

Letters, page 17

Khartoum offensive brings unity call

FROM SAM KILEY
IN NAIROBI

TENS of thousands of refugees from a government offensive in the south of Sudan continued to stream into Uganda yesterday as the Sudan People's Liberation Army United called for unity among the divided factions.

The Irish agency Goal, which evacuated the last of its staff from the war-torn areas on Saturday, said that Khartoum had bombed the Entebbe refugee camp, and ground troops were closing in on Nimule, a border town of vital logistical importance for John Garang, leader of the main body of the SPLA, which split three years ago.

As the United Nations joined in the rush to move staff out of refugee camps which were fast becoming battle grounds, Commander Kwong Danier, a senior officer in the SPLA United, offered Dr Garang men and arms to fight Khartoum.

"We have made repeated offers to Garang, but so far he has refused us. Khartoum is bombing hard and using heavy artillery. We want to send out men to help our brothers and sisters," Commander Kwong said.

Aid agencies reported that at least 100,000 people, many suffering from malnutrition, measles and dysentery, had three camps in southern Sudan at the heart of the hunger triangle where 250,000 starved to death in 1988.

Khartoum's offensive, which started on Saturday four days after the government pledged to ensure relief operations would be boosted throughout the country, will affect 2.5 million southern Sudanese who may now face starvation because of the disruption to aid operations.

Khartoum's latest push came after gunmen killed 19 people when they sprayed a mosque with machinegun fire in Omdurman on Saturday. Last night it was clear that Khartoum's aim was to sever Dr Garang's links to Uganda and then push east through Kapota and Torit, which would deny him access to northern Kenya.

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Racist killer jailed for life after 30 years

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

THREE decades after Medgar Evers, the black civil rights leader, was shot in the back outside his Mississippi home, the white supremacist who allegedly boasted of pulling the trigger has at last been found guilty of the murder and given a sentence of life imprisonment.

Byron De La Beckwith, now 73, escaped conviction in two previous trials in 1964 when two all-white, all-male juries deadlocked, turning the for-

mer fertiliser salesman into a hero among racist whites and an enduring symbol of racial injustice to Mississippi's blacks. On Saturday, after just six hours of deliberation, a jury of eight blacks and four whites reached a unanimous guilty verdict.

"Justice, we got justice," shouted black spectators, as Beckwith stood silent and still in a grey suit, a bemused figure different from the sullen, uncompromising segregationist of 30 years ago. His wife, Thelma, wept loudly as the verdict was read out.

Myrtle Evers, widow of the slain civil rights leader, gave a triumphant press conference where she held up a clenched fist in celebration. "It sends a message that it's no longer open season on 'jungle bunnies,'" she said, employing one of the many racial epithets favoured by Beckwith.

Medgar Evers was field secretary of the Mississippi

National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People when he was murdered on June 12, 1963, as he stepped out of his car carrying a pile of sweatshirts with the legend: "Jim Crow Must Go." Although Beckwith's deer-hunting rifle was used in the killing, he has denied committing the murder.

Much has changed in Mississippi over the last 30 years, but Beckwith's views have not. He has never expressed a word of remorse at Evers's death and made no secret of his delight at the murder. In 1964, potential jurors were asked the stark question: "Do you believe it is a crime to kill a nigger in Mississippi?" Those who hesitated were immediately rejected, but two separate juries still failed to reach verdicts and Beckwith walked free to the cheers and applause of the white spectators who were packed into the courtroom.



Beckwith and his wife on their way to court last week

Evers, buried in Arlington National Cemetery, became a civil rights martyr, but Beckwith was also transformed into a champion by some Southern whites. Ross Barnett, Mississippi's Governor, was one of those who publicly supported the accused man.

Beckwith was a regular celebrity guest at Ku Klux Klan rallies, and even made an unsuccessful bid for the

post of lieutenant-governor. During the latest trial six witnesses testified to hearing Beckwith brag about the murder, including a former security guard who said that Beckwith had boasted of "killing that uppity nigger Medgar Evers", and once told a group of Ku Klux Klan leaders: "Killing that nigger didn't cause me any more discomfort than our wives have when they have a baby".

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A family treasure hunt

Mary Ann Sieghart describes the fraught process of finding the ideal nanny

If divorce, bereavement and moving house are the three most stressful events in life, replacing a treasured nanny must come fourth for many middle-class working parents. This one may be Mary Poppins, but how do we know that the next won't be The Hand that Rocks the Cradle?

Every parent who leaves young children at home with a twenty-something-year-old is going to have intermittent pangs. But the longer a nanny stays, the less frequent is the anxiety until eventually it is barely surfaces. The children love her, she is supremely confident with them, and it is almost like leaving them with the other parent.

Now Kim, our current nanny, is about to leave. When the announcement comes, the stomach sinks: not just with worry about finding another jewel, but also about the process itself. Agencies charge between £500 and £1,000 to provide you with a shortlist of suitable replacements. So we end up spending roughly £40 on an ad in *The Lady* and doing the sifting ourselves.

This time there was serious competition, even on my own patch. The economics editor of *The Times*, Anatole Kalesky, was looking for a nanny, too. We compared notes: his house nicer, our nanny room better, we offered a car, he had three children to his two. His ad was one of the first in *The Lady*, while ours, to my chagrin, was right near the end.

As anediluvian as *The Lady's* editorial is the process of inserting an ad: no telephone bookings, no fax, no credit cards, ads accompanied by cheques must arrive by first post Wednesday for insertion the following Tuesday.

We have a checklist of questions to ask on the phone. Anyone who smokes, cannot drive, has not looked after children on her own, will not stay for at least a year, or does not speak perfect English is



Changing times: Kim Meredith, right, who is leaving her job as nanny to Mary Ann Sieghart's children, with her replacement, Jacqui Coughlan

politely given the brush-off. Our current nanny deals with the daytime calls and marks each out of ten. Sevens and above are considered for a shortlist. In the evening, the phone always rings when we've either just got into the bath or sat down to eat, but a good nanny is more important than congealed food or a soaking carpet.

On interview day, my husband and I both take a day off work. In they troop, one at a time, though sometimes two

bump into each other in the hall. We take turns to ask questions. He does house rules and pay. I have the embarrassment of asking whether they suffer from PMT and whether they have a boyfriend. It may sound personal, but sharing a house with someone is personal. It matters whether they sowl, sulk or snap at you for three days a month or whether a strange man is likely to bump into you in your nightie.

Then we let them talk to our

current nanny. That gives them the chance to find out whether we are neurotic, exploitative, tempestuous, uncaring, capricious — all the traits nannies rightly dread in bosses. Kim reassures them, and reports back if they have asked suspicious questions, such as whether they can hold raves when we're away.

You can't get to know someone in three-quarters of an hour: all you can do is rely on intuition. So far, thank goodness, our hunches have proved

sound. I have heard so many horror stories from friends: one nanny left in the night while the parents were away; another without warning two hours before her charge's fourth birthday party.

This time, we were so bowled over by Jacqui, our first interviewee, that we offered her the job on the spot and cancelled the other candidates (giving them Anatole's number as consolation prize). Impulsive it might have been, but the chemistry was there, and it would have been tragic if she had accepted another job while we were plodding through the other interviews.

You can't bank on your top choice accepting your offer — someone else might pay more, have better hours or dangle the lure of more glamorous holidays or a BMW to drive. If the answer is yes, references have to be checked thoroughly and there is still the dread that she will change her mind. It happened to us once, the Saturday before the Monday the nanny was due to start.

Each time we have interviewed British and foreign nannies and each time we have ended up with an Antipodean. I don't know what it is

about Australia and New Zealand that produces such fun, resourceful and unflappable people. They work hard and party hard, but that's fine as long as the hangover is not too crippling. There is no chippiness: we treat each other as close to equals as it is possible for an employer and employee to be. So far, two of our nannies have been graduates and one a qualified nurse; and all have become friends.

But a combination of restlessness and visa regulations means that they never stay for long. A year is good going; Kim's 15 months is a triumph. I worry about the unsettling effect on my children, though I suppose the wrench is greater if a nanny leaves after many loving years with a family.

"This week I shall have to break the news to my two-year-old daughter, Evie, that her best friend is leaving. It won't be the last time an adult she loves lets her down, but that does not make it any the less painful. All we can do is hope that Jacqui, Kim's replacement, will win her over, and that peace of mind will return — until the next time.

Penalties of a grudge match

Some of us are born to forgive and forget — and some never can

Maurice Bland is back in jail this morning, and will not find his surroundings unfamiliar. Mr Bland, once a farm labourer, has already served 23 years for setting fire to his employer's barn. He became a *cause célèbre* in his native county of Yorkshire, and there were spirited campaigns to get him out.

Last October, he was let out on day release to go shopping. Whereon he acquired some matches, took a bus to Harrogate, hitchhiked to Littlethorpe and set fire to the same barn again.

In jail Mr Bland — described as not mentally ill, only "a bit simple" — had turned from a young man to a middle-aged one. Outside, governments came and went, hemlines and currencies rose and fell, wars were waged and peace made; inside, Mr Bland continued to nurse the complicated grudge which first made him torch the barn. And back he went with the matches; and if they ever let him out again, he says, "I'll keep doing it, I will". His adversary is not even the same man, but his son.

This awesome tale came out of Sheffield Crown Court as the weekend began, and I have not been able to shake it from my mind. No crazed ministerial xenophobia nor nude Palace paragon has been able to displace the vision of Mr Bland glowering his life away in the slammer.

The story will no doubt be mangled for penal cynics, rather like Evelyn Waugh's story *Mr Lovejoy's Little Outing*. Remember? Dogooders, so despised by Mr Waugh, get a sweet old man released from mental hospital after a lifetime; he trots off saying "I've promised myself a little treat", and — in a carbon copy of his ancient offence — knocks a nurse off her bicycle and strangles her. Ha, ha, told you so. String 'em up, it's the only language they understand.

But the story rings more universal bells than that it is about that mysterious capacity in some humans to preserve unwavering, unfading grievances. Most grudge-bearers never settle the old score, preferring to nurse it; but they are kin with Mr Bland, and kin with centuries of fictional monsters who, from Shylock onwards,

"feed fat the ancient grudge they bear".

Yorkshire, of course, is famous for this trait. They say that when you do a Yorkshireman a wrong he puts a stone in his pocket, and after seven years he turns it, then leaves it another seven, turns it again, and finally throws it at you.

Having been married to a Yorkshireman for 14 years last week, I cannot entirely refute this monstrous slur. Sterling characters though his countrymen and women are, they do seem to have a remarkable capacity for not forgetting that they were never offered a slice of Christmas cake in 1963, nor that their minor pie was a shade stale in 1985. My own spouse, despite my wet southern attempts to mellow him, is capable of narrowing his eyes at the very mention of professional adversaries he has not dealt with for a decade. If they were bastards then, he reasons, they are bastards now.

It is in the temperament: you either have it or you don't. I know, because I lack it: I do not so much forgive as forget. There was a man once who monstrously insulted me, and I him; we shrieked at one another in the late lamented. Listen-er, and he cut me

dead at a book launch. Two years later we met at a party, and stared at one another with momentary puzzlement. "Don't we hate each other, or something?" he asked. And neither of us could for the life of us remember why. So we had a drink. Put it down to a crowded life, or to a British horror of confrontation: but it keeps happening.

If you are avoiding me because we once quarrelled, feel free to call round. I have forgotten why the stone is in my pocket at all. Perhaps if you had crippled or bereaved me it would be different; but that is an inescapable memory, and not the same talent as true grudge-bearers show. Actually, I am not without a certain awe and admiration for them: someone once said that "to have a grievance is to have a purpose in life". We chronic forgetters may seem mellow and balanced. Really, I suspect, we are just dilettantes at life.

Still, we stay out of trouble. This time, the judge says, life means life for Mr Bland. One cannot be entirely sorry.



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THE TIMES

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When comrades break ranks

How do ex-soldiers cope in civvy street?



Lois Burgoon: "I was bored"

THE only life that Kevin Cole knew was one under orders. He left school at 16, joined the army and by 24 he was a sergeant in the Royal Corps of Transport. He was earning £16,000 and had travelled all over the world, but he was bored with his life.

"I wanted a challenge. I wanted to take the world by the toes and take a new life completely," he says. There was another pressing reason for leaving the forces. His wife had left him a year earlier and he was anxious to end his nomadic soldier's life. For the sake of his children, James, 12, and Emma, 11, "I wanted to spend more time with them, to live in my own house, to have the stability that's missing in the army."

The armed forces are going through their most troubled times for decades. Regiments are merging, naval dockyards are being closed and between 1993 and 1995 the armed forces will lose nearly 30,000 personnel. Everywhere, officers and men are keeping their heads down, dreading the summons for a "chat" and the accompanying buff envelope. Many, however, demoralised by rigid promotion structures and lack of responsibility, are deciding, despite an uncertain jobs market, to jump before they are pushed. In 1993 the army lost 8,482 people, 91 per cent of them voluntary redundancies.

For Mr Cole the leap has been a success. He now runs a service station in his home town of Bideford, north Devon, and is touchingly happy. "Now I do things because I want to, not because anyone tells me," he says. "Before this I was bored. My life was all planned out for the next seven years."

What Mr Cole loves about his new life is what other former members of the forces might hate. "No one knocks on my door in the morning and gets me organised. Nobody says I think it's time you went on a course now, I am all alone."

The success has been qualified.

however, it took Mr Cole nearly a year to find the job, and along the way he received a string of rejections without interview from employers who seemed to want nothing to do with forces personnel. "Nobody would give me a chance," he says. "They seemed to think I was too old, that my experience counted for nothing."

Corporal Lois Burgoon agrees. He is 29 and has been unable to find regular employment since taking voluntary redundancy last October from the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment. "People think you are like a robot, that you can't do anything without being told."

Now Mr Burgoon is working part-time as a personal fitness trainer, but he is anxious to find more secure work, for the sake of his former wife and two small children. "I miss the comradeship of the forces, knowing you can walk into work feeling down and the others can make you just forget about it."

In *Spent Forces*, a BBC 40 Minutes documentary tomorrow night, Mr Burgoon's former wife, Susan, claims her husband was bullied in the army, because he is black. "He was picked on constantly, he was fined every week for something he didn't do," she says. He is dismissive of this: "You've just got to get on with things, haven't you?" but there is a note of relief in his voice when he says he has no regrets about his choice. "Nobody's going to mess me around any more."

Discontent is not confined to the lower ranks. Major Charles Blackmore, 36, chose to leave the Royal Green Jackets, after a spell in Whitehall briefing officers on Options for Change. "I was in a position to witness the decisions about the army and the pyramid was shrinking," he says. "I decided that I had probably had the best of my career in the field and from now on it would be desk work only. But if I stayed any longer I would be trapped, by knowing they would pay the children's school fees."

HE LEFT the forces in July and managed to fit in a record-breaking charity 780-mile expedition across the Taklamakan Desert, in north-east China, before starting work a month ago as the PA to the chief executive of a merchant bank. "There are sure to be things I will miss, but the choice I made was like leaving a good party early. If you stay too long you spoil a good time."

Mr Blackmore fears that more officers will follow him. "There are more opportunities outside the army. I was disappointed by the political decisions being made. I was tired of seeing so many parts of the army overworked. The pressures put on us are becoming unbearable and there will be a problem retaining, let alone recruiting, good officers."

JULIA LLEWELLYN SMITH
● *Spent Forces*, BBC2, Tuesday, 9.50pm.

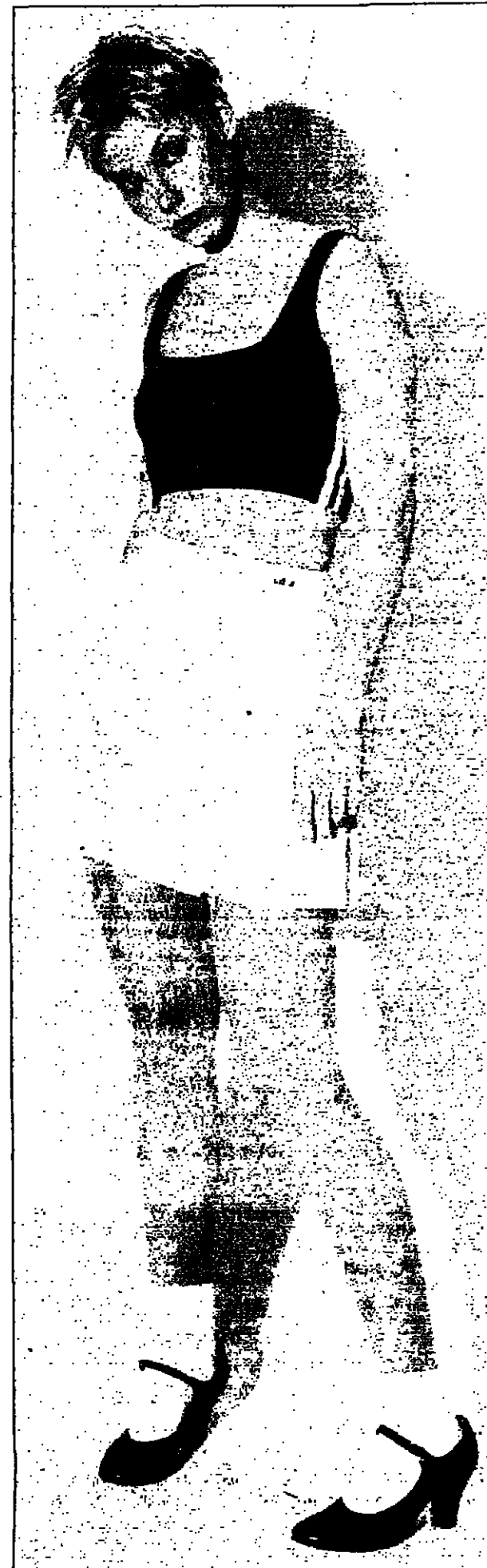
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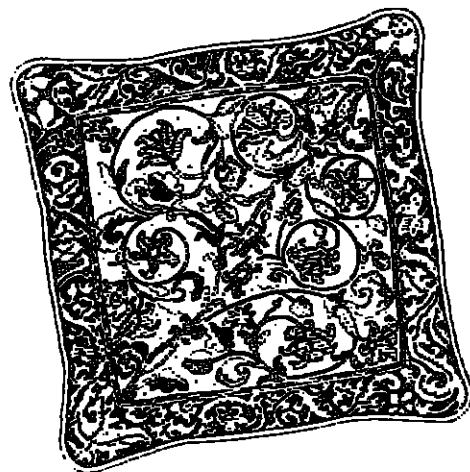
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Spring into action



Above: Maroon and white stripe cropped top, £85, Future Ozbek, Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1. White pleated gym skirt, £8.95, John Lewis, as before. Socks, £1.99, Sock Shop, branches nationwide. Black shoes, £39.95, Garbino, 3 Garrick Street, London WC2. Above centre: Black and white stripe dress, £430, Yves Saint Laurent, Rive Gauche, 137 New Bond Street, London W1; 33 Sloane Street, London SW1. White socks, as before. Red and white shoes, £210, Yves Saint Laurent, as before. Photographs by IAIN R. WEBB. Make-up: Stephanie Jenkins. Hair: Gail Gianasi for Geo Phouritz.




Candace Bahouth's Illuminated Manuscript for EHRMAN TAPESTRY

The Illuminated Manuscript is among the many wonderful designs in Candace Bahouth's new book *Medieval Needlepoint*. The fine, intertwining pattern of green and yellow leaves with powder and sapphire blue flowers is set on a soft, neutral buff-coloured background. The richly patterned grass green border is overlaid with a profusion of gilded leaves and scrolls and is scattered with jewel-like flowers in vermillions, amethysts, lavenders and azure blue. The soft blend of colours would fit in well anywhere.

Measuring 16" x 15" the design is printed in full colour on 10 holes to the inch canvas. 100% pure new wool from the Appleton tapestry range is used and the design can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £36.50 including postage and packing and comes complete with wool, canvas, needle and instructions. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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Fashion
IAIN R.
WEBB

Last November, during New York fashion week, Suzy Menkes, the fashion editor of the *International Herald Tribune*, stepped out one day wearing a pair of navy and white sneakers. Nothing special, yet her contemporaries looked more than twice. For Menkes, renowned for her love of well-heeled couture, to step out in a pair of canvas and rubber pumps where usually suede, grosgrain or softest leather versions trod, was something which was not going to go unnoticed. In the world of fashion, having Menkes endorse a trend is rather akin to getting a royal warrant from the Queen.

A day or so later, sports apparel received yet another seal of approval when the designer Ralph Lauren opened his Polo Sport store on Madison Avenue, a shop stocked from floor to ceiling (literally) with everything and anything associated with leisure. The interior is as sleek, clean and dynamic as the look itself. Lauren even has his own line of baseballs, tennis balls and footballs, and his designer trisbee sells for £25.

Every now and again the fashion world plays around with sportswear. Who hasn't learnt to live with fitness fads? Who wasn't overjoyed with the explosion of Lycra into mainstream fashion? But right now, it's never looked better.

Whereas previously sportswear has appeared to be the antithesis of all things glamor-



Red polo shirt, approx £24.99, Esprit (from March) (071-245 9139). Red sprint shorts, £6.50, John Lewis, as before



Anna Sui (top) and DKNY show the dynamic look

ous, now the definitions merge. Designers, no doubt inspired by the sleek-looking sneakers (Adidas Gazelles and Puma Suedes) gracing the feet of the avant-garde over the past two seasons, shifted into top gear, filling the runways with bright, graphic-looking outfits. This time around the emphasis was on glamour.

This season, running vests and athletic shirts come in shiny stretch satin, tracksuits are cut in chiffon, and little pleated skirts and shorts shimmer in sumptuous silk. The prime players are naturally the Americans, who have long been obsessed with the health and fitness craze: Norma Kamali, Donna Karan, Calvin Klein, Ralph Lauren, the same designers who in the 1970s danced the night away at the

New York discotheque Studio 54, the club where waiters wore only running shorts and training shoes.

In fashion, what comes around, goes around. Even the younger designers, not old enough to have hustled in their high-tops, are enamoured with the exercise routine. Anna Sui cuts cropped tops and mini-skirts, banded in black and white stripes, in metallic satin, while Isaac Mizrahi mixes multi-coloured referee's shirts with plain polo shirts. British designers Rifat Ozbek and Katharine Hamnett add zippy white stripes to simple separates. Hamnett's chifon tracksuit trousers look the most extreme, but this sheer statement is simply the quintessential equation for sensational summer evening-

wear, 1994 style: provocative yet relaxed.

A new label based in New York, appropriately called Label, is selling high wedge training shoes and stretchy tube dresses which bear the distinctive "Adidas"-style stripe. Madonna is a fan.

In keeping with the active mood, make-up and hair become more casual and carefree—shiny, fresh, and ever so slightly dishevelled.

The sports departments of large stores can turn up useful pieces which give the desired effect. Anything with a stripe, anything in bold primary colours, especially red. Mix the real thing with the designer versions, and if the high price tags make you feel unwell, just remember the keep-fit mantra: no pain, no gain.

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Matthew Parris



■ There is no crisis of identity in England, only an unspoken nationalism that may be about to roar

Watching a rather glamorous Robin-Crooke last Saturday as she held the hand of an even prettier Polly Perkins and sang "Dream, dream, dream" to a capacity audience at the Youghal village hall in Derbyshire, amid painted scenery inspired by *South Pacific* and to the accompaniment of Ann on the drums, Jan on the electric keyboard and her mother on the piano, one felt one knew without needing to be told on the *Times* letters page what it was to be British.

This, perhaps the last pantomime of the season, and in the opinion of all of us around unquestionably the best, could surely not be appreciated by any other race in the world. It was so wonderfully, so ineffably, English: and ... oh dear. There we go again, English.

I have been following the correspondence on the British sense of identity for weeks now in the columns opposite. I have not been alone in noticing two things. The first is that there have been hardly any letters from Scotland or Wales; the second is the way correspondents from England keep slipping into writing about an English sense of identity.

That almost all the letters come from south of the border may be less significant than it seems. The bias, indeed, is not just to this side of Hadrian's Wall, but to this side of Watford. That may say more about patterns of readership of a Fleet Street broadsheet than it does about interest in the subject of Britishness. After all, nobody can deny that "up north" (an explanatory "of England" can be assumed whenever this phrase is used, and has to be because nobody bothers to make it explicit — I suppose up north is down south in Edinburgh) they feel as English as the rest of ... oops. "Us" dies on my lips.

No, a sense of Britishness is not confined to the Home Counties, even if more readers write from there. Much more significant, I think, has been the astonishing way in which so many correspondents are starting their letters on the subject of "a British sense of identity" and, finding themselves unable to keep up the pretence for more than a paragraph or two, reverting to "English" before signing off.

Take Saturday's letters page as the most recent example. There are five letters beneath the heading "Confusion and conspiracy over British sense of identity". Four of them come from Belgrave, Cambridge, Buckinghamshire and Kent. Of these four the first regrets that so little airtime

is devoted by our broadcast media to history.

I agree. But "Britain" only began in 1707. The history of the British Isles before the 18th century is not about Britishness, and learning it would not reinforce any sense of British identity. It is about Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland: different countries, different races, often hostile towards one another.

The second letter observes that British society is always changing, goes on (interestingly) to identify a thread of non-deference to the world through British attitudes, then remarks, "No English forelock has ever been touched with any deep sense of conviction". I do not dispute that wording: "British forelock" just doesn't sound quite right.

The third letter is from a former Conservative MP who is also a knight. He calls for a rediscovery of the cohesion and social stability we enjoyed before the Second World War. He quotes G.K. Chesterton: "But we are the people of England, and we have not spoken yet."

The last of our four correspondents regrets that our sense of British cultural identity has been diluted and distracted by the entrance of alien cultures and religions, and by a multiculturalism which (the writer

says) rejects all things "Anglo-Saxon". Four out of the five letters on that page, then, slip within seconds into an unconscious identification of Britishness with Englishness. I quote them not to agree or disagree (mostly I agree). Nor, even, do I quote them as evidence for the proposition that Englishness is a dominant strand in Britishness. That, I think, is indisputable. I quote them as evidence that the association we English make between our Englishness and our nationhood is so complete, so deep and so unquestioned that we do not even notice it. If we noticed it we would take more care to conceal it, for it is plainly offensive to other Britons.

The trait is absolutely characteristic of what Ann Leslie has called the mentality of "the boss nation". It explains why, far from having been overtaken or destroyed, English nationalism is actually the most potent of the four nationalisms found on our island. So potent is it that we have the confidence to forget it. So potent is it that it has unwittingly assumed itself to embrace or replace other nationalisms, and speak for all four.

Chesterton's poem, quoted by the MP, was called "The Secret People". I have a hunch that their secret nationalism will resurface powerfully in the century ahead.

Take Saturday's letters page as the most recent example. There are five letters beneath the heading "Confusion and conspiracy over British sense of identity". Four of them come from Belgrave, Cambridge, Buckinghamshire and Kent. Of these four the first regrets that so little airtime

The West has no defence strategy for a world grown more dangerous since the Cold War

Disarming while anarchy spreads

William Rees-Mogg

There is no position more embarrassing than that of asserting one's own importance, of being the person in the crowd who has to say, "Don't forget me, I'm more important than you think". Yet Britain does have to say something like that to Washington. Whatever its other merits, President Clinton's decision to give a visa to Gerry Adams has been taken in Britain as an indication that we do not matter as an ally of the United States. This is rather dangerous for Britain and rather damaging to the United States as well.

The United States is still the greatest nation in the world in all terms of power, in economic strength, in defence, in international connections. All lesser powers have to be ranked differently when judged by different measures. If one takes the Group of Seven countries, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, the United States ranks first on each possible measurement. In industrial capacity, Japan is second, Germany is third, France is fourth, and Britain and Italy are about equal fifth. In terms of banking and finance, Japan again comes second, but Britain comes third, with Germany in fourth place and France in fifth.

In terms of international connection, Britain, with links to a quarter of the world through the Commonwealth, arguably comes second, though claims could be made for Germany, through the EC, or indeed for Japan because of financial strength. In terms of defence, Britain moves up to a clear second place. The G7 countries are not the whole world, though they do account for about half the world economy. China, Russia and India are great powers by their geography and population; with the United States they form a Group of Four to which Britain plainly does not belong. But of course the four are competitors rather than allies.

With the end of the Cold War, a superficial analysis became fashionable which argued that defence was no longer important, and that weight in alliances should be assessed primarily in terms of economic strength. An even cruder version of this doctrine looked simply at the strength in manufacturing, and overlooked the international importance of finance. This fashion influenced the Washington policy-makers; one aspect of the peace dividend was that a defence ally with financial strength, such as Britain, could be downgraded against an economic ally with small defence and medium financial weight, such as Germany. In Britain we could hardly complain, as we had also accepted that the break-up of the Soviet Union would permit a big reduction in our defence commitments. In what seemed an increasingly safe world, the defence card was certainly not the ace of trumps.

This had disadvantages for the United States as well. There has always been some anti-American jealousy in Europe and Japan. So long as Western Europe and Japan had every reason to fear the Soviet Union, they were very conscious of dependence on American defence power. The end of the Cold War weakened the diplomatic position of the United States, even though it would remove the only other superpower. Fear of the Soviet Union proved to have been an important diplomatic asset for American policy. The Soviet Empire was indeed one

of the most frightening of the world has seen and one of the ugliest. Naturally we all rejoiced when it fell apart. Yet we forgot the historic rule that empires exist only because they fill a need. They come into existence because of hostilities among the tribes and nations who become their subject people. That is true of the Chinese Empire, the oldest of all, of Alexander the Great's empire, of the Roman Empire, of the Holy Roman

Empire, of the Ottoman Empire, of the British Empire, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and of the empires of Spain and Portugal in South America. The creation of an empire is never a historical accident or merely an expression of innate aggression — though that exists — but the filling of a vacuum of power caused by local disputes. We failed to understand that the Russian Empire had come into existence only because of conflicts between the peoples of the region. These conflicts could be expected to resurface once the power of the Soviet Empire was destroyed. It was destroyed, and they sprang back to life, as grass will spring up when a layer of concrete is removed.

In the 20th century, almost all the empires have gone, but the Soviet Empire was among the longest lasting, partly because it was a land empire, dominating adjoining states, and partly because it was still needed, in a way the British Empire in India proved not to be. Now that the world is free of its empires, it has to deal afresh with the problems they came into existence to solve. Yugoslavia is at present the most terrible example. It was on the fault-line between three great empires, the Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian and the Russian. All three have disappeared: there is no one now left to stop the murderous tribes killing one another. Sarajevo was the spark that started the First World War: we can now see that was no accident. Bosnia is the San Andreas fault of Central Europe. Last Saturday's massacre in Sarajevo makes an attempt at military intervention much more likely. Potentially even more dangerous is the conflict in Ukraine. Recent visitors to Russia have been astonished by the violence of feeling against the Ukrainians; that hostility is fully reciprocated. Western Ukraine has strong European traditions; but consider the complications of Lwów. That is its Polish and Soviet name; it was called Lemberg when it was the capital of the Austrian province of Galicia before 1918. Apart from its 20th-century history, it was besieged by the Lithuanians in 1350, by the Wallachians in 1498, by the Turks in 1524 and 1672, by the Cossacks in 1648

and 1655, was captured by Charles XII of Sweden in 1704, and by the first partition of Poland was given to Austria in 1772. It revolted unsuccessfully in 1848. In the 20th century it had been Austrian, Polish, Soviet, German-occupied, Soviet again and is now Ukrainian.

More than ten million Russians live in eastern Ukraine, and two million more in Crimea. Ukraine as a whole is bankrupt, and is still — which fortunately Serbia is not — armed with nuclear weapons. President Kravchuk has no idea how to run a modern economy: inflation has reached 80 per cent a month, a revolutionary level.

The post-imperial world is more anarchic and perhaps even more dangerous than the imperial world used to be. The smaller powers are re-arming rapidly; it is only the major powers who are still disarming after the end of the Cold War. That will probably prove to be a short-term phase. There is likely to be a return to alliances which are chiefly concerned with security: Nato has been downgraded relative to the European Community, but that will probably reverse itself, as both Europe and America become more aware of the complexity and danger of the post-imperial world.

In the meantime we have no strategy. The Cold War provided a world-discipline. Everyone knew where the spheres of influence had been drawn: nations knew how far they could go. Now there is no sense of defined boundaries either of geography or of action; the Serbs have shown that it is possible, so far, to defy the world without intolerable consequences — though the Serbian economy, like the Ukrainian, is an inflationary nightmare. The United States is the only power which could develop a new strategy. So far there has been no sign that President Clinton's Administration has either the will or the capacity to do so.

Between a rebuff and a rout

Peter Riddell on John Major's chances in two difficult elections



Mr Major and his advisers have concluded that the best course is to clear the decks of internal problems and to fight back aggressively. Last week this took the form not just of his curt dismissal of the right-wing 92 group's call for a reshuffle and his combative appeal for unity to Tory MPs, but also the attempts to defuse the rows over the police Bill, over student unions and over the reorganisation of local councils. These moves may steady morale in the short term. But the doubts and the muttering will continue, and the party's divisions over Europe could always resurface.

Party strategists hope that active campaigning by Mr Major and the highlighting of differences with Labour over tax, spending and interference by Brussels will rally supporters and raise turnout. But there are risks in raising the stakes. This will make the elections even more important, despite probable attempts to lower expectations by warning of likely big losses. There is obviously a point at which defeat turns into disaster — for instance, if the Liberal Democrats have almost as many seats or votes as the Tories. This could create panic among backbenchers and an excitable press, and Mr Major might conclude that he had no choice but to resign.

However, short of a wipe-out like the Canadian Conservatives had last year, Mr Major's position is stronger than it appears. Most Tory MPs still believe that changing the leadership again would not solve their problems, but would reinforce the impression of a party clinging on to office. Mr Major has been helped by the absence of agreement on a successor, the recent difficulties of Kenneth Clarke over taxes and the latest, self-inflicted, check to Michael Portillo's previously inexorable rise. Many ministers are also determined that Mr Major will not be pushed out by the press and a few disaffected MPs.

The bookies are not exactly bullish about Mr Major's prospects. They may, not for the first time, be underestimating him.

They are terrible! Indeed far worse than anyone contemplated," Barbara Castle wrote in her diary for May 10, 1968, about Labour's rout in the local elections. The party lost strongholds like Islington and Hackney in a tide which swept the 25-year-old John Major on to Lambeth council. Baroness Castle added: "The whole country seems to have gone berserk, and to cap it all Cecil King has dedicated his life and his newspapers to getting rid of Harold [Wilson]." Within three weeks the chairman of the *Daily Mirror* had been ousted by his board. Lord Wilson survived to retire eight years later.

Politics is different now. The local elections on May 5 and the European parliament elections five weeks later are widely being treated as a referendum on Mr Major: if the Tories do disastrously, then he will go. Politics, however, seldom works in such a predictable way: prime ministers have been overthrown far more often in conversation and in columns than in practice. But however determined Mr Major is to stay in office, he cannot ignore the elections. A senior adviser has admitted that the Government's strategy is focused on June 9 and works back from there.

The Tories undoubtedly face bad results. It is impossible to make precise forecasts, and the local elections may present a confused picture. Comparison will be with 1990, when the Tories did very badly in the cities and big towns outside London but gained in the capital, especially in Wandsworth and Westminster, as Kenneth Baker, then Tory chairman, memorably emphasised to put a favourable gloss on the outcome. Labour will do very well this year if it wins many further seats outside

London, but it should gain a number of outer London boroughs.

The outcome in May could create expectations that the European elections will be "make or break". The Tories now hold 32 European seats, against 45 for Labour and none for the Liberal Democrats. But there are now six more seats (as part of a deal to reflect the inclusion of the old East Germany), and boundaries have been redrawn, creating more marginals. Under the first-past-the-post system, the existence of very large European constituencies exaggerates the impact of any shift of votes. So there would be a lopsided result in seats, out of proportion to the distribution of votes.

The Times reported last month on a MORI analysis of voting intentions for the final quarter of 1993, and it is

very similar now. Assuming a uniform national swing since the 1992 election, the Tories would win 17 seats, Labour 63 and the Liberal Democrats three. But if voting intentions are analysed on a regional, rather than a national, basis, the Liberal Democrats could win 11 seats in an area stretching up from the far South West along the south coast and up through Wiltshire. The Tories might hold just 13 seats. Moreover, these projections are highly sensitive to small changes in voting shares. At current ratings, a two-point movement of votes between the Tories and Liberal Democrats in the South East could shift seven Euro-seats.

Labour is likely to be the clear

national winner. But more worrying to Tory MPs in the South would be Liberal Democrat victories on anything like this scale. What can Mr Major do to avoid that?

The public regards Mr Major and his administration as incompetent, weak and lacking direction. He needs to demonstrate leadership. But he has few options. Nothing can limit the adverse impact of April's big tax increases. The economy is recovering and unemployment is falling, but it will take time to convince voters of these trends. There are no magic solutions. An early Cabinet reshuffle would smack of panic and there are no rising stars around whose promotion would transform the Tories' image. Equally, new initiatives or slogans could backfire, as back to basics has.

Happy days

MUTED grumblings within Tory ranks against Sir Norman Fowler became a cacophony last month. Blaming the chairman for all the ills befalling the party is a familiar sport. But suddenly a new Fowler is bouncing around Westminster.

His old joke relationship with John Major has been revived after months of infrequent meetings and a distinctly chilly air. And Fowler is suddenly cropping up everywhere. He personally briefed journalists on Major's "get tough" talk to last Thursday's backbench 1922 Committee: there was Fowler marching down the corridors, Fowler in the tearoom, Fowler at Edwina Currie's book launch, Fowler on television. At Saturday's Young Tories jamboree in Southampton, Fowler's spiky speech even eclipsed that of the man who's after his job — one Jeffrey Archer.

Brushing away gloomy predictions for the local and European elections with a jaunty air, Fowler on the way out seems to have given way to

Fowler on a high. "When he goes, he's determined to leave on a rising note," concludes one senior aide. "You're all trying to write him off too soon," warns another.

Fowler's secret smile appears to have more to do with his own future. Some colleagues believe he has landed a highly lucrative job to be ready for when he steps down. But the smart money is on a return to a senior Cabinet post this summer. Or maybe he's just looking forward to spending more time with his family — again.

Dunhuntin

THE luck of the Quorn, once the most prestigious hunt in Britain, shows no sign of improving. At season's end, that doyen of the hunting field, Captain Fred Barker, hangs up his horn for the last time. Barker, master of the Quorn from 1972 to 1985, was brought back in 1991 to clean up the hunt when its four masters were barred from hunting after a saboteur's video re-

vealed a fox being dug out of its earth and fed to hounds. The Prince of Wales defected to the Meynell. Then subscriptions slumped away, thanks to Lloyd's losses and the recession.

Visiting his local Leicestershire farmers, Barker said: "Yes, I'm retiring as joint master. But I must carry on hunting. I hope to hunt up here. Although it is always rather difficult when old masters go out — they can turn out to be rather troublesome."

Happily, other masters are lining up to take over the captain's horses — "my friends," as he calls them. And he's delighted with Charnwood

We'll never see a disciplinarian of his like again.



DIARY

district council's vote last week to allow hunting on its land. Brian Toon of the MFF Association said: "He is one of the old school — something of a disciplinarian. The Quorn ought to be very grateful to him for the job he did."

Even the League Against Cruel Sports concedes that the master is "a man of great principle".

● Dithering at the United Nations over Bosnia policy, whether to back air strikes or not, seems set to become a classic case study in decision-making — or rather the lack of it. On hearing the BBC's Jon Leyne lambasting their "pass the parcel" diplomacy in Bosnia, on the World Service, UN dignitaries promptly fired off a request for a recording to incorporate into a UN seminar on decision-making. Programme

producer Mike Popham says: "We have no idea whether they are using it as an example of bad practice or state-of-the-art."

Jenned up

IS NOTHING sacred? After the poor Bash Street Kids suffered the modernisers' touch, comes news that even Jennings — the bastion of 1950s British boyhood — is not safe. In Macmillan's reprints this autumn, and in a new book, *That's Jennings*, from the pen of veteran author Anthony Buckeridge, certain alterations have been ordered.

Gone are those splendid Fifties phrases such as "jolly decent". In their place will be "really great", although Buckeridge sighs "that will probably be outdated soon".

As modern-day schoolboys might regard £5d as an opiate, money will be decimalised. "There was no point having two-and-six bus fares any more," says the sprightly octogenarian. "I've allowed for inflation — which meant multiplying everything by about five."

Sound advice

ELECTION to the 1922 Committee of Tory backbenchers has clearly gone to the head of that representative of the common people, David Evans.

Puffed up with indignation, Evans rounded on fellow right-wing MP Sir George Gardiner and his 92 group (henceforth known as the 92-second group) for daring to offer advice to John Major. "What right had Sir George to tell the Prime Minister who should be in his Cabinet?" he erupted.

Quite right. So which MP was offering advice to Major last month? Who sneered at Fowler (Sir Norman), Ryder (Richard) and Hogg (Sarah)? "You can give advice but you don't vote against," the



Williamson and Murdoch are joining forces

Master of the Dame's music

TWO stalwarts of the artistic establishment, Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, and Iris Murdoch, are joining forces to turn one of the writer's more obscure works into opera. Murdoch's *Above the Gods*, one of two Platonic dialogues in her *Acanthos*, is set in the 5th



never strayed during their 38-year marriage. "He [Major] should go back to being himself." The adviser? One Evans, D.



WHERE'S THE BEEF?

Voters need better reasons to choose Labour

It may only be February, but the battle for the May and June elections has already begun. Over the weekend, Labour held a local government and European conference in Glasgow, and John Major set out his stall in an interview with *The Sunday Times*. As the Prime Minister well knows, the election results could determine his own future. But he is famous for confounding the pollsters at election time. So May and June will also be a test of Labour's ability to turn an opinion poll lead into votes.

As the so-called "modernisers" in the party keep saying, Labour cannot afford to be complacent. With a lead of some 20 points in the opinion polls the Opposition may look as if it is gaining from the Government's misfortunes; but it has to capitalise on them too. Labour has had spectacular leads in the past that have evaporated as election day approached. During 1990, the party was an average of 13 points ahead of the Tories and had several months in which it led by more than 20 points. That gap narrowed when Margaret Thatcher was replaced by Mr Major, and by the general election of 1992, Labour's marginal lead turned into defeat at the polls.

Many in the Labour Party believe that to win the next election Labour needs only to avoid scaring the voters. It is true that the electorate wants reassurance that a Labour Government would not tax and spend even more profligately than the Tories and that it would not be in hock to the trade unions. John Smith is better than any of his recent predecessors at exuding such reassurance. And he has scored some direct hits at the Government in the past few months, notably on tax, quangos and sleaze. But he has said very little about why Labour would be different. The electorate is entitled to ask, as Walter Mondale once famously did of Gary Hart, "Where's the beef?"

The Labour Leader is understandably

wary of making specific policy commitments now to which he will be held at the next general election. It was the longstanding undertaking to increase child benefit and pensions that forced him, as shadow Chancellor, to produce Labour's election-winning Budget in 1992. But there is no reason why he should not set out Labour's current defining principles, and explain what marks them out from the principles of the Conservative Party.

Yesterday Mr Smith made a speech at the Glasgow conference in which he promised to put people back to work, to invest in infrastructure, to improve training, to spend efficiently, and to make the country's institutions more democratic and more accountable. These are fine aims, but apart from the last one, which party would not share them? In what way would Labour be any more effective than the Tories at putting people to work? And where would the money come from to repair schools and hospitals, modernise the railways, and maintain the roads as Mr Smith promises to do? He says he will eliminate the Tories' waste and spend the money saved on better public services. But he does not explain why a Labour administration would be any more efficient than the current one.

Moreover, if Mr Smith wants to win the next general election, he needs to lure a large swathe of the middle classes back to the Labour fold. Yet Labour has so far done little to address their anxieties. Where is the new thinking on education, for instance, that might persuade middle-class parents that it could be safe to send their children to state schools, particularly in London? And could Mr Smith not expound now, for their benefit, a vision of how the contract between the citizen and the State would be different under Labour? They need positive reasons to vote Labour, not just negative reasons not to vote Tory.

CLINTON AND CASTRO

America must rethink its Cuban policy

The American embargo or "blockade" of Cuba, imposed by President Eisenhower, has entered its 33rd year. Instituted, with good reason, at the height of the Cold War, it now carries a sense of stagnation. Short of a Soviet fairy godmother, which cushioned it for decades from the worst effects of Communist maladministration, Cuba is today an impoverished, prostrate island. The time has come for Washington to set a new course: the embargo, punishing not so much the autocratic regime of Fidel Castro as his hapless subjects, must be eased.

There are good humanitarian reasons for this: ordinary Cubans face painful hunger and poverty. The embargo, particularly by the denial of access to food and essential medicines, compounds their misery. But the political arguments for a new American policy are, if anything, stronger: the embargo only strengthens the will, and the "Masada complex" of the regime. It gives Dr Castro an ill-deserved excuse for the derelict state of Cuban society.

The majority of Latin American states, which, to varying degrees, have shared American fears of the epidemic potential of *la revolución cubana*, would now prefer a negotiated transition to a more liberal order. But in America, decades of demonising Dr Castro have left a profound mark. Mr Clinton — like others before him — has inherited the Cuban policy of his predecessors: squeezing the island economically and isolating it diplomatically. This policy is not easily jettisoned; nor should it be, entirely. What is needed, however, is a less Manichean approach to the problem. If that is possible with Vietnam, it is possible with Cuba.

The hardliners of the Cuban American National Foundation have, on this issue,

held hostage a succession of presidents. But the arrival of a Democrat in the White House has led to a decline in its influence, and that of its hawkish leader, Jorge Mas Canosa. This positive development should free Mr Clinton's hands, to an extent, in his dealings with Cuba. If he can lock horns with the gun lobby he can do so with Miami's "Cuban lobby", which is unswervingly Republican.

Mr Clinton must, of course, continue to be combative with Dr Castro: American domestic political considerations will ensure that. There can be no significant easing of the embargo without concessions by the man in Havana. All Cuban political prisoners must be freed, guarantees on restitution for property seized should be on the agenda. There must be evidence, also, of real democratisation, and a more serious commitment to economic reform than the partial legalisation of both the dollar and limited self-employment, undertaken last August by the Cuban government.

In focusing on life after Dr Castro, it is easy to forget that he is still there. Attempting to force the pace of his departure, by embargo or by other methods, will not ensure a better future for Cuba. Attention must focus not on the narrow, if attractive, goal of ending Dr Castro's reign, but on securing arrangements for a non-violent, orderly transition to democracy and a free market economy. The "Haiti-isation" of Cuba cannot be desirable. An unstable, ruined country 90 miles from Florida posing an ugly refugee problem — is not in America's interests. Nor, therefore, is an unbending "blockade": its relaxation will unceasingly force that will hasten, not delay, Dr Castro's departure.

MUCH ADO ABOUT WAITANGI

New Zealand belongs to both Maori and pakeha

The Prince of Wales has picked a sensitive time to be in New Zealand. Yesterday was Waitangi Day, when Maori feelings can run high. The Prince, duly, was at the receiving end of some fighting talk on the question of rights to land and resources from Maori *eminentes grises*. There was little he could do but listen patiently, for this problem, above all others he has dealt with on his tour, is one that New Zealanders, both Maori and pakeha (white) alike, must resolve for themselves.

By the Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840 by Maori chiefs and Lieutenant-Governor Hobson, New Zealand was secured for the Crown. Maoris were guaranteed possession of their land, forests and fisheries in return. While there was inequality of bargaining power, and there is evidence that the Maoris had Hobson's choice, the deal was startlingly generous for its time: Australia, by comparison, was treated as *terra nullius*, and the Aborigines of no consequence.

This early recognition of their legal personality set the course for the acceptance of Maoris into wider New Zealand society. Sheep and (increasingly) Chardonnay apart, the country is best known for symbols — and personalities — of Maori descent. The British identify New Zealand with Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, the rubbing of noses and the terrifying *haka*. The Maori is seen by both outsiders and by many New Zealanders themselves as the personification of their country. Contrast this with Australia, where

the Aboriginal has, historically, been treated with contempt. For a Wallaby side to preface a rugby game with an Aboriginal ritual would be unthinkable.

It is not suggested, however, that life for Maoris is rosy. They have suffered discrimination and mistreatment, although never in the extreme form practised across the Tasman Sea. But successive governments have accepted, bowing to interpretations of the Treaty of Waitangi, that they have a special status in society.

By an enlightened decision, a Waitangi Tribunal was instituted twenty years ago, specifically to address their grievances. The government has conceded exceptionally generous fishing rights. A panoply of opportunities — based on affirmative action — exists for Maoris to "get ahead".

Inevitably there is danger here. Excessive, and unfocused, claims by radical Maori groups will provoke a backlash from the majority. Maoris constitute only 15 per cent of the population and, whatever the historical iniquities, must face today's demographic reality.

But a concerted attempt by the government to hasten their better integration into all walks of life is needed. This, allied to the opportunities which already exist statutorily, would help defeat the extreme "Waitangistas". And the Prince of Wales, on his next visit to Aotearoa — the Maori name for the country — might be spared ancestral wrath.

Tory policy and the route to recovery

From Councillor Nick Eriksen

Sir, Those who focus their complaints on John Major's style of leadership are missing the point and are merely encouraging further absurdities such as his attempts to "get tough" with his own right-wing MPs (reports, February 2, 4).

The Essex Tories who passed a motion of no confidence in John Major (report, February 2, letter, February 3), are voicing the worries of a large section — indeed, I believe the majority — of ordinary party members whose dissatisfaction stems not from Mr Major's style but from his policies. The Conservative Party's problems are the result of its having abandoned the policies and principles which underpinned our successes in the Eighties and without which we are left wondering what Mr Major's Government actually believes in.

A glance at the milestones of this Government's retreat from Tory principles is sufficient to highlight the scale of the problem. The principle of national sovereignty was abandoned over Maastricht; sound management of the economy was forsaken in a vain attempt to remain in the ERM (and even now interest rates are too high); family values and traditional morality were jettisoned from the "back to basics" package; and as a final straw we have now reversed our central policy of cutting spending and lowering taxes.

I believe that it is not too late to return to true Conservative policies, although time is certainly running out fast. The question whether this is done under John Major or another leader is really immaterial: it is policies that matter, not personalities.

Yours,
N. ERIKSEN,
Members' Room,
Southwark Town Hall,
Peckham Road, SE5,
February 4.

From Mr K. P. J. Armitage

Sir, About the time of the general election you published a letter (April 23, 1992) from Sir Allen Sheppard and 40 other leading industrialists, mainly from the service sector industries, who

were looking "with boldness and determination" to make "recovery a self-fulfilling prophecy".

Well, interest rates have come down considerably but investment in manufacturing and new plant and machinery has continued to decline and there are still officially some 2.9 million people unemployed.

I suggest that perhaps this is an appropriate time for the industrialists to update their opinion on recovery and the general economic state of the country.

Yours faithfully,
K. P. J. ARMITAGE,
6 Deben Valley Drive,
Kesgrave, Suffolk,
February 4.

From Mrs Margaret van Veen

Sir, I am one of the many voters who chose the Conservative Party and John Major to direct the affairs of our country.

In the last few months my small business has been showing hopeful signs of recovery. Perhaps this means that the very difficult years of recession are behind us.

The daily news from the City is encouraging and the unemployment figures are coming down. May we therefore not be grateful that things are looking up and may not some of this good news be attributed to the party and the man we chose to be at the helm?

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET VAN VEEN,
Fleetham Manor Hotel Restaurant,
Middle Wallop,
Stockbridge, Hampshire,
February 4.

From Mrs J. M. Gwilliam

Sir, I hardly think Mr Major calling Conservative MPs "snipers" (headline, February 4, later editions) is accurate. According to my dictionary a sniper is one who attacks or criticises "especially from a position of security".

Yours faithfully,
J. M. GWILLIAM,
78 Aysgarth Close, Crabtree Lane,
Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

'Remote' Redwood

From the Shadow Secretary of State for Wales

Sir, The suggestion in your leader, "Shuffle time" (February 1), that the Prime Minister should sack Mr John Redwood, *pour encourager les autres*, is a fine one, which has much support in Wales.

Mr Redwood's position as Secretary of State for Wales is in question on a number of fronts. Quite apart from the fact that he may, as you put it, "pride himself in making life difficult both for the Prime Minister and his colleagues", he has since his appointment in May shown himself to be quite unsuitable for the post of Secretary of State for Wales.

From the outset he has shown a complete lack of understanding of the unique identity of Wales and, not surprisingly, has therefore shown no inclination to rise to the challenges it offers. He has consciously scorned the advice of his own Welsh Office officials, has deliberately set himself apart from Welsh society in a way that nei-

ther of his two predecessors, David Hunt or Peter Walker, would have contemplated and has subjected us to a number of crass and ill-considered pronouncements on issues as diverse as the NHS, lone-parent families and education.

These attitudes simply reinforce the view, now almost universally held in Wales, that John Redwood neither knows nor wants to know us. He is a member of Parliament for an English constituency, seeking the attention of the English Conservative Party in an attempt to position himself for advancement in that party.

Your leader writer recognises that Mr Redwood is adrift in the Cabinet and you call for his dismissal. As we in Wales are having to suffer the consequences of a Secretary of State adrift from public opinion and unable to represent our interests, your call enjoys wide support in the principality.

Yours faithfully,
RON DAVIES
(MP for Caerphilly),
House of Commons,
February 3.

Medical mishaps

From the Secretary of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

Sir, Recent reports (January 24, 25) suggest that the availability of arbitration and mediation for small claims involving medical mishaps may lead to such claims being "jeopardised" and to "injustice". The availability of legal aid for litigation appears to be equated with access to justice.

Medical claims can be complex because the medical issues and the legal issues may not be readily separable. The present adversarial system of litigation with its strict separation of legal and medical professional functions is ill-suited to the investigation and resolution of medical claims.

The present system badly serves plaintiffs, defendants and the taxpayer because of its expense, delay and inefficiency. Those lawyers who support this system may be merely betraying their vested interest in its high cost.

Arbitration and mediation are well suited to medical disputes because they are less adversarial (in what is frequently a highly charged situation). They are cheaper and quicker. Furthermore, they are more flexible procedurally and can accommodate an approach which can combine both medical and legal disciplines.

This institute is setting up a medical special interest group to develop and promote its mediation and arbitration scheme for resolving disputes concerning medical liability. Enquiries from non-members are most welcome.

Yours faithfully,
K. R. K. HARDING,
Secretary,
The Chartered Institute
of Arbitrators,
International Arbitration Centre,
24 Angel Gate, City Road, EC1,
January 25.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Future of Hong Kong — and China

From Mr D. J. C. Jones

Sir, I support the thrust of your editorial "Reality over Hong Kong" (January 21) and Miss Emily Lau's letter (January 27). It is precisely because most Hong Kong people would prefer to remain in Hong Kong, provided the essentials of their present lifestyle are preserved, that offering them the right to full British passports would provide, as you rightly put it, a safety net.

If the Chinese keep to the provisions enshrined in the 1984 Joint Declaration of one country, two systems, a high degree of internal autonomy for the Special Administrative Region government after 1997 and, in short, for the Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong, there will be no need for the safety net to be invoked.

In reply to Mr Alistair Campbell (letter, January 27), I would point out that British trade with China is relatively small compared with that of Hong Kong. Hong Kong is the biggest trading partner of the People's Republic of China as well as the main outside investor. More than two million workers in southern China are employed directly by Hong Kong businesses and many more indirectly.

In short, Hong Kong remains a vigorous engine of China's economic development and can never be a threat to China.

If, as is clear from Mr Willoughby's letter (January 27), both the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law state that the Legislative Council of the future Special Administrative Region will be constituted by elections, and the Basic Law further says the ultimate aim is the election of all members by universal suffrage, I find it difficult to understand Chinese objections to Mr Patten's modest proposals.

They move only a little way in this direction; they accord with the Basic Law and they have always been open to consultation and amendment.

The main objection seems to be that the proposals are made by the present Hong Kong government, which, paradoxically, has over the years provided the biggest practical help to China of any administration in the world. In this regard, also, it is regrettable that China continues to prevaricate over the expansion of Hong Kong's port

and airport facilities, which are essential for the future economic development of the territory and its benefit to China.

No doubt the Taiwanese. In particular, will be following these events closely and will be drawing their own conclusions.

Yours sincerely,
DEREK JONES
(Secretary for the Environment,
Hong Kong Government, 1976-82),
Cliff House, Trevaunance Cove,
St Agnes, Cornwall,
February 3.

From Mr Peter Dally

Sir, Your sub-heading (February 1) says that "In his 90th year Deng Xiaoping faces the dilemma of how to bring prosperity to his country while maintaining political control by the troubled Communist Party".

Dr Fredrick Chien, Foreign Minister of the Republic of China government in Taipei, anticipated the Communist dilemma in 1987 when he declared in a lecture in the United States that:

"In both political and economic arenas there is no substitute for liberalisation... Economic progress must go hand in hand with political democracy. That is the dilemma faced by the Chinese Communist regime, because it can never achieve economic progress by modernising while insisting on Communism."

The Western democracies have consistently failed to recognise that the Chinese people on Taiwan are creating a genuine Chinese revolution, and having established sound economic prosperity are now developing the first genuine multi-party democracy in China's 5,000-year history.

The ending of the political and diplomatic isolation of the Taipei government and its admission to the United Nations would enable the world to get a more balanced and informed view of Greater China.

The West cannot understand China without the Chinese, and the most enlightened Chinese are to be found in Taipei.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DALLY,
31 Seneca Way, Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire,
February 4.

'Mad cow' disease

From Dr Helen C. Grant

Sir, Dr Kenneth Calman, the Government's Chief Medical Officer, believes (report, later editions, January 27) that there is no evidence that eating BSE-infected meat is a cause of the human spongiform brain disorder, CJD (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease). Of course he is right. There is no evidence yet — neither will there be until the very long incubation period in humans (20-25 years approximately) is over.

Citizens of the UK were exposed to this organism between 1981 and 1989 when the (potentially infected) brains of cattle were added to our food chain. Indeed, we continue to be at risk since the brains of calves were not included in the November 1989 ban.

It is therefore theoretically possible that the tragic illness of Victoria Rimmer was contracted from BSE but, since she is only 16, the "ageist" would

have had to enter the bloodstream directly, as, for example, through a bitten tongue.

Of course humans are theoretically at risk of catching BSE. Almost five years ago the late Professor William Blackwood and myself drew attention (letter, March 23, 1989) to the many transmission experiments, carried out in the Government's own laboratories, which reveal the ease with which the disease was transferred to many mammals, including apes. We are just another ape.

In other words, we find ourselves in the midst of a transmission experiment courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. We must wait until the 21st century before we can make any statement about the effect on *Homo sapiens* of swallowing the scrapie/BSE agent.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. GRANT (Neuropathologist),
10 Antrim Grove, NW3.

Arts Council costs

From the Secretary-General of the Arts Council of Great Britain

Sir, Michael Elliott (letter, February 4) is upset that the Arts Council is going to hire extra staff to distribute the National Lottery funds for the arts.

The lottery could provide as much as £200 million a year for the refurbishment of arts buildings and the construction of new ones and for the support of film and crafts, but it will not spend itself. We will need people to receive and assess applications and to manage this substantial investment portfolio effectively.

The costs of these officials will be covered by lottery income, as the lottery legislation specifies, and not from our conventional government grant. No money will be diverted from the existing grants we give to artists and arts organisations.

The Arts Council delivers excellent value for money. We are set to cut our general overheads by £600,000 in the coming 12 months.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EVERITT,
Secretary-General,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
14 Great Peter Street, SW1,
February 4.

Pegasus bridge

From Mr L. David Brook

Sir, Your feature article, "Dakota revisits D-Day memories" (January 29), states that 5 Parachute Brigade was ordered to capture Pegasus bridge. In fact, those so ordered were glider-borne troops of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry under Major John Howard.

The landing by Army pilots of the Glider Pilot Regiment within a few yards of the bridge was described at the time by Eisenhower's Chief of Air Staff, Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, as one of the finest pieces of flying of the war.

The pilots glided from 6,000ft with no markers, radar or other aids and landed three eight-ton Horsa gliders, all practically touching each other, by the bridge a few minutes after midnight.

Min of Admin?

From Mr Theo Burrell

Sir, Recently I received a leaflet asking which of nine options I would prefer as new local government boundaries in Wiltshire. There are no questions about the services I would like, there is no hint how these might be provided. The leaflet did not review the task, merely the boundaries.

This continues a growing trend towards change rather than services. Thus rates began community charge, which in turn began council tax, all at great public expense. To face such costly and growing administrative challenges as these we surely now need a minister for administrative affairs.

Yours faithfully,
THEO BURRELL,
Highlow, Barn Piece,
Box, Corsham, Wiltshire,
February 5.

Matchless trio

From Ms Penny Aldred

Sir, You recently featured two women who are every bit as representative of the character of the nation as Judge Ward's three men (letters, January 25, 28, February 3): Lady Margaret Douglas-Home (interview, January 26) and Kaye Webb (interview, January 28). Happily they are both very much alive.

Yours faithfully,
PENNY ALDRED,
54 Belmont Park, SE13.

On the wrong line?

From Mr Arthur S. Pook

Sir, Miss Lynn Truss's notion (article, February 1) of using place names instead of numbers for telephone codes may find favour in the nearby town of Ayr, but would scarcely be welcomed in this county.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR S. POOK,
5 Dundee Village,
St John's Town of Dalry,
Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

OBITUARIES

NORMAN DEL MAR

Norman Del Mar, CBE, conductor and music writer, died yesterday aged 74. He was born in Hampstead on July 31, 1919.

NORMAN DEL MAR was the exuberant master of a wide range of music, who excelled at conducting the works of such late romanticists as Mahler, Elgar and Richard Strauss. His greatest love was unquestionably Strauss and, ironically, he may well be remembered more for his splendid three-volume biography of the composer than for anything his famous enthusiasm achieved on the rostrum. It was not only a scholarly and thorough work, but also written in the sort of straightforward and humorous vein one could always expect from him in conversation. Del Mar's encyclopaedic knowledge of music was shared with audiences of Radio 3's *Music Quiz* at Christmas for many years.

That Del Mar did not, as a conductor, achieve the fame and position that he undoubtedly deserved, may have been due to a slightly overbearing, schoolmasterly manner that could be off-putting to players. But while they might be irritated by his personality, colleagues always admired his intimate understanding of even the most abstruse score — and Del Mar was indeed something of a pioneer with modern scores, particularly British ones, from Britten onwards. His formidable powers of communication were never better employed than in the spoken introduction to Britten's *Let's Make an Opera* at its early performances (he conducted the 1949 premiere at Aldeburgh), something which he always did well. He was also consistently successful in engaging the co-operation of some very young children to take part in the choruses.

Norman Rene Del Mar (the name was of distant Italian origin) was educated at Marlborough and at the Royal College of Music. There he learnt conducting under Constant Lambert, composition with R. O. Morris and Vaughan Williams, and studied the violin, piano and horn. He also studied privately with Mátys Seiber. After war service with the RAF Central Band, where he shared the horn desk with Dennis Brain (of whom Del Mar told many amusing anecdotes), he played in Sir Thomas Beecham's newly-minted Royal Philharmonic as second to Brain again. He and Brain had a motto — "game for anything" — one which Del Mar tried to carry through into his conducting.

He gained his first conducting experience with the amateur Chelsea Symphony Orchestra, which he had founded in 1944. It gave the first British performances of then little-known



works by Dohnányi, Strauss, Hindemith and Poulenc and more significantly, it performed Mahler's Second Symphony in 1947 and his Ninth in 1949, both virtually unknown works at the time.

Del Mar's work came to the attention of Beecham who engaged him as his assistant with the RPO in 1947. In the famous London Strauss Festival of 1947, Del Mar not only met the composer, but also conducted Strauss's music in the composer's presence. In the late 1940s he worked with the Royal Ballet and the English Opera Group (EOG). The latter connection brought him into contact with Britten and the early days of the Aldeburgh Festival. In 1949 he conducted *Let's Make an Opera* and *The Rape of Lucretia* at the festival, and became principal conductor of the EOG, remaining in the post until 1956. Inevitably, Britten fell out with Del Mar in the end over a not very significant matter. Some time later they were reconciled and Del Mar conducted *Noye's Fludde* at the Festival in 1960.

After freelance work with, among others, the Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra, he was appointed conductor of the BBC Scottish Orchestra in 1960, broadening its programme over the next five years. In 1968 he was appointed chief conductor of the Göteborg Symphony Orchestra beginning a long association with Scandinavian orchestras that ended in the directorship of the Danish Aarhus Symphony Orchestra, 1985-88. At the same time, he conducted for the stage with

Scottish Opera (*Madame Butterfly*, *Der Rosenkavalier*) and at Covent Garden (*Fidelio* in 1964-65 with Regine Crespin among his Leonoras). In the concert field, he conducted all the major London orchestras and gave the premieres of many complex scores either with one of them or with the smaller orchestras that began to proliferate in the 1960s. He conducted over sixty of the Proms, including the Last Night on three occasions.

He also conducted a legendary account of Mahler's Third Symphony with the BBC Symphony in 1962 before that work had made any headway in Britain; indeed, it was instrumental in forwarding the symphony's cause. Altogether, he was a magnificent but under-rated interpreter of Mahler. Yet his mastery of the broadest canvas was never fully recognised by our orchestras, who preferred to go for the big continental names. It was his lasting regret that, with his love of opera, he never became music director of a major company.

Del Mar was a prolific writer. His work on Richard Strauss — approaching almost half-a-million words — took 14 years to write and was published between 1960 and 1972. His enthusiasm here, as elsewhere, never smothered his critical faculty, and he quoted Strauss with relish: "I may not be a first-rate composer, but I am a first-class second-rate composer" (something which, suitably amended, might serve as an epitaph for Del Mar himself). He also wrote a study of Mahler's Sixth Symphony, published

in 1980, and the following year produced *Orchestral Variations*, which attempted to clear up the wrong notes in standard editions of 45 familiar works. In 1987 he published *Companion to the Orchestra*. Between 1952 and 1960, he was professor at the Guildhall School of Music. As a composer, he wrote two symphonies, a string quartet, and a number of pieces for his friend Dennis Brain.

Del Mar's record collection was huge, amounting to one of the largest private music libraries in the country, and he played his way through it in alphabetical order every morning while preparing himself for the day. Five thousand of his records were 78s. Del Mar's pride and joy to the end was a 1936 acoustic gramophone, complete with horn, though as a concession to technical progress his wife bought him a compact disc player seven years ago (something which he never really liked, but which became something of a necessity with his many compact disc recordings in recent years). He was always ready to produce some gem to astonish a guest or to prove a point and his vast knowledge of other conductors' interpretations was legendary.

He was appointed CBE in 1975. For the past 12 years he had been in increasingly poor health, and was diagnosed with cancer four years ago. His widow, Pauline, is the sister of the late William Mann, former music critic of *The Times*. She survives him, together with their two sons, Robin, a viola player, and Jonathan, a conductor.

GWEN WATFORD

Gwen Watford, actress, died in hospital in London yesterday aged 66. She was born on September 10, 1927.

WITH a career spanning fifty years, Gwen Watford was one of the most thoughtful and sensitive actresses of her generation. Although she achieved her greatest fame in the Fifties, Sixties and Seventies as one of the most frequently seen faces in television drama, it was always to the theatre that she returned to replenish her energies and technique. Her name alone on a bill may never have been sufficient to guarantee queues at the box office but she won the respect of the entire theatrical profession. She herself had the highest standards of theatrical integrity and never appeared in work in which she did not believe.

Born in London Gwen Watford was educated at the Orchard School, St Leonards. Her stage debut took place at the age of 16 at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, followed by repertory seasons at Buxton, Croydon, Watford, Salisbury, Hornchurch and Coventry. Among leading parts she played in the provinces were Shaw's *Saint Joan* and *Blanche DuBois* in Tennessee Williams's *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Her first London appearance was at the Embassy, Swiss Cottage, at that time, under Anthony Hawtree's management, one of the most successful "fringe theatres" (although that term was not yet in general use). In a revival of *Die Fledermaus* in December 1945, she played Fenny, a sympathetic part which suited her perfectly. Subsequently she appeared in two plays which transferred from the Embassy to the West End: Joan Temple's strong melodrama *No Room at the Inn* set in wartime Britain, which had a long run at the Winter Garden in 1946, and Kenneth Horne's *A Lady in Waiting* at the St Martin's in 1950.

Gwen Watford's dark hair and brown eyes gave her the right Italianate looks for *Elisabetta in The Queen and the Rebels* by Ugo Betti at the Haymarket in 1953. During the Old Vic season of 1960-61 she played her first leading part in London. This was Mary Stuart in Schiller's tragedy (translated by Stephen Spender). Mary's encounter with the formidable Elizabeth (Valerie Taylor) was played with such truth by both actresses it was hard to believe that in real life the two queens never met. Also at the Old Vic she was an enchanting Titania opposite Alec McCowen as Oberon, as well as the redoubtable Lady Percy in *Henry IV Part I*. It was becoming

obvious that here was an actress of commendable range.

In 1967 she was well cast as Margaret, the intellectual Schlegel sister in an adaptation of E. M. Forster's *Howards End* at the New Theatre (now the Albany), and at Greenwich in 1972 a memorable Masha in *The Three Sisters*. In marked contrast she was Miss Moffat, the determined spinster in *The Corn is Green* by Emlyn Williams, and the beautiful Catherine de Troves in a revival of John Whiting's *Marching Song* again at the Greenwich Theatre.

Hidden behind large horn-rimmed glasses, she tackled an altogether lighter part in a revival of Noël Coward's *Present Laughter* at the Vaudeville. She played Monica, Garry Essendine's invaluable secretary, and for her performance in the role she received a SWET award. She



was Lady Alice More in *A Man for All Seasons* at the Savoy, and with the RSC a gentle but dignified, Countess in *All's Well That Ends Well*. At the Albany in 1991 in *Pinner's* farce, *The Cabinet Minister*, she was the Dowager Countess of Drumdrum, an alarming figure in tiara and pearls, given to announcing as a catchphrase "I have a motive." The following year she took over the part of Lady Hunstanton, the vague, kind hostess in Oscar Wilde's *A Woman of No Importance* at the Haymarket. She made her debut on television in 1957 as the Madonna in *Joy Harrington's* acclaimed *Jesus of Nazareth*, and by the end of the following year her performance as Queen Elizabeth in *Clemence Dane's Till Time Shall End* won her the award for best actress of the year — an accolade that was to be hers again in 1965.

These were the days of "live" black and white television drama, and established West End stars tended to fight shy of the new, high-risk medium. In their place a remarkable group of then comparatively unknown but highly talented actors filled the gap — Denholm Elliott, Leo McKern, Lee Montague, Anthony Bate, John Robinson, John Phillips among them. Gwen Watford and Billie Whitelaw were the two leading ladies, and, though the fees were extremely small for work on single plays, the artistic rewards were immense. Already some of the best dramatists in the country were beginning to write for television. Watford herself worked in plays by many of them — David Mercer, David Hare, James Saunders, Willis Hall, Hugh Leonard — and was also produced by brilliant directors such as Alan Bridges, Rudolph Cartier, Alan Clarke, Marc Miller and Michael Barry. When Alan Bridges's production of David Mercer's *Let's Murder Wislowski* was revived recently for a Mercer retrospective, her work, along with that of her co-stars Denholm Elliott and Glenda Jackson, received glowing notices from a new generation of critics.

It took some time for TV producers to capitalise on her brilliant sense of comedy. But the two autobiographical series of *Don't Forget To Write* which Charles Wood wrote for Gwen Watford and George Cole ensnared some of the most subtle writing and playing of comedy ever seen on British television. *Wislowski* was a series without audience participation — it was typical of her that she never appeared in a "sit-com". Her last television work was among her best — as the mother in Terence Rattigan's *The Winslow Boy* with Ian Richardson and Emma Thompson (whose role as the sister she had played in an earlier TV production), as Dolly Barton in two Miss Marple stories with Joan Hickson, and in Alan Ayckbourn's *Relatively Speaking* with Nigel Hawthorne.

Although the cinema was never really her medium, she appeared in a number of films, including *Never Take Sweets From A Stranger* and *The Chouli*. She also played Calpurnia in the lavish *Burton-Taylor Cleopatra*, and a small part in *Richard Attenborough's Cry Freedom*. She was vice-chairman of the Combined Theatrical Charities and was one of the four trustees of Equity as well as being closely involved with the Ladies' Theatrical Guild. She was married to Richard Bebb, actor and collector of theatrical memorabilia.

PROFESSOR MONICA COLE

Professor Monica Cole, Professor of Geography at Bedford College, University of London, 1964-87, died on January 5 aged 71. She was born in London on May 5, 1922.

IN HER chosen field Monica Cole was an academic of considerable distinction. Her research and writing as a geographer began in South Africa, to which she first went when she was 25. By the time she returned to Britain at the age of 29 she had published a number of papers and had developed an interest in geobotany and mineral exploration. Her reputation as a notable South African geographer had been established. After school in Wimbledon, where her family lived, Moni-

ca Mary Cole went to Bedford College, where she graduated with a first-class BSc degree in 1943. Following a period of war service, and having obtained the degree of PhD in 1947, she left for South Africa, where she worked initially at Cape Town University, then moving to Witwatersrand a year later to join the staff of the Department of Geography under Professor John Wellington, where she remained until 1951.

In that year she returned home to take up the post of senior lecturer at the newly-established University of Keele. She stayed there 13 years before being appointed by her own Alma Mater to the Chair of Geography at Bedford College, University of London, in 1964. Just over 20



years later Bedford, no longer purely a women's college, amalgamated with Royal Holloway to become Royal Holloway and Bedford New College and it was from the

combined institution that Monica Cole retired in 1987.

Her interests had gradually broadened and for the last 12 years she was director of research in geobotany, terrain analysis and related resource use, at the college. The Australians had already turned their thoughts to the work pioneered by the team led by Monica Cole when they planned to use rockets in their search for new mineral deposits. In the space of a short flight a rocket could obtain a synoptic view of an area 100-400 kilometres wide. The cost of this type of survey was a fraction of the cost of surveys carried out by ordinary aircraft. The work was assisted by a grant from the British Government and support from the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources.

In the course of all her work, Monica Cole acquired intimate knowledge of the regional geography of the Southern Hemisphere. Her extensive record of work carried out in Australia, Southeast Asia, South America and Southern Africa culminated in the publication of her book *The Savannas: Biogeography and Geobotany* in 1986. (Her first book on South Africa had appeared in the *Methuen series, Regional Geography of the Continents*, a quarter-of-a-century earlier.)

Monica Cole was throughout her career a committed and most effective teacher, traits which were reflected in the fact that many of her undergraduates subsequently went on to do research work.

Retiring from the professorship of geography in 1987, she continued her work as emeritus professor and Leverhulme research fellow. Her outstanding contribution to geography and geographical research was acknowledged by the Royal Society in the award of the Murchison Medal in 1991. She was also honoured by the South African Geographical Society by being made an honorary life member in 1993.

Apart from her academic achievements, Monica Cole was a most impressive and regal woman and remained so to the very end of her life. She was a person of many talents. In her final year she spent some time painting watercolours, some of which were exhibited shortly before she died. She was unmarried.

THE REV HAIK HOVSEPIAN-MEHR

The Rev Haik Hovsepian-Mehr, Superintendent of the Assemblies of God Churches in Iran, died from unknown causes on January 20 aged 49. He was born in Tehran on January 6, 1945.

HAIK Hovsepian-Mehr was apparently killed by his opponents after he had successfully appealed to Western governments to intervene in the impending execution, for apostasy, of one of his colleagues — a Muslim-born Protestant cleric, the Rev Mehdi Dibaj. It was a typical gesture from a man who refused to keep quiet, often at the cost of his own personal safety, about the plight of Iran's 350,000 Christians. Recently he declined to sign a letter stating that Christians enjoyed full constitutional rights in Iran and released a report giving a detailed account of violations of religious freedom.

Hovsepian-Mehr was the superintendent of the evangelical Assemblies of God

Churches in Iran, though outside his church he liked to call himself a "bishop" in order to facilitate his dealings with the Tehran authorities. He was born into a middle-class Armenian Christian family in Tehran. At the age of 15 he became an evangelist and two years later decided to work full-time for the church.

He started as a pastor in a church in Majdideh, a suburb of Tehran, when he was 17. While on military service in Gorgan, north Iran, he established a Christian cell group which eventually grew to become the Gorgan church and of which he later became pastor. He studied the scriptures and English by himself, and was ordained in the mid-1960s.

In 1969 Hovsepian-Mehr was involved in a car crash. His baby son was killed and he and his wife were badly injured. Neither was expected to walk again yet both made remarkable recoveries and returned to Gorgan several months later. Mehr carried on in Gorgan for the next 14

years, during which time Christians in Iran found themselves in an increasingly hostile religious climate. On one occasion radical Muslims planned to burn down Hovsepian-Mehr's church. They were stopped only by last-minute government intervention. Church meetings were regularly broken up by rocks hurled through the windows. Muslim converts were harassed and spies planted in the congregations.

Hovsepian-Mehr moved to Tehran in 1981 to become the superintendent of the Assemblies of God Churches in Iran. At that time there were seven Persian-speaking Assemblies of God churches in the country. Hovsepian-Mehr established five more, and others were started among the Armenian and Assyrian populations. In 1986 the Protestant churches in Iran united to establish the Council of Protestant Churches, of which Mehr was elected its first chairman.

He is survived by his wife and four children.

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CHARLES DICKENS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

(BY FRANCESCO BERGER)

Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, and died on June 9, 1870. The sayings and doings of his characters are more frequently quoted in conversation and in print than those of any author since Shakespeare.

When the late distinguished conductor of Italian opera, Mancinelli, was leaving Italy to fulfil his engagement here, his wife begged him to bring her on his return the gift she valued above all others, a letter or autograph signature of Charles Dickens. And when I was showing that eminent Bohemian violinist Ondrick over Westminster Abbey, his first remark was — "Wo liegt Dickens?" On being shown the spot, he knelt down and reverently kissed the stone saying as he rose — "Das war ein Mann."

I first knew Dickens in 1858, though I had read his early books before. I had worshipped him from afar, never dreaming that I should enjoy the privilege of his personal friendship. That such good fortune befell me is somewhat remarkable, because I was his junior by some 20 odd years — in point of age the contemporary of his eldest son "young Charles." Soon after our first acquaintance, he invited

ON THIS DAY

February 7 1928



Professor Berger (1834-1933) was a teacher at the Royal College of Music for many years; he was the honorary secretary of the Philharmonic Society.

me to associate myself as musical composer with the plays he produced in his private theatrical days, *The Lighthouse* and *The Frozen Deep*, both written by his friend Wilkie Collins, in which he and members of his family acted. It was largely during the numerous rehearsals of these that I had opportunity for noticing not only his exceptional histrionic talent both in melodrama and in comedy, but his untiring energy, his complete absorption in whatever task he undertook, his unsparing sacrifice of self for the good of others, and his extraordinary physical endurance...

When I once spent a week with him and his

family in Boulogne I had opportunity of noticing him from a different aspect — that of devoted, tender-hearted father. For, when one evening he, Wilkie Collins, and I visited a fair then in progress in that quaint old town, he carried his youngest boy on his shoulders from show to show, that he might see the fun as much as his elders...

He had no affectations of manner whatever. He put on no "side" — and no assertiveness. His generosity to friends or needy comrades of the pen was extreme. To his intimates he expressed his opinions quite freely, and these, on Art matters, were decidedly in favour of the "popular" as opposed to what is erroneously considered the "classic." I once heard him assert that a picture which told no story was no picture at all. I think he was more in sympathy with French authors — Victor Hugo, Balzac, Dumas — than Germans. In his politics, he was liberal, in his friendships warm-hearted, and in his aversions sincere. He loved the good things of the table openly, and was not ashamed of his taste...

I have heard Thackeray describe Dickens as a week-day preacher. But he was much more than that. In youth he is the companion of our mind, in mid-life he is our friend and philosopher, and when we are old he is our solace and comfort.

Dolce Vita

The Complete Guide to Marriage

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TRAVEL

NEWS

Clinton calls crisis talks on massacre

World leaders were united in their condemnation of the massacre of 68 people in a Sarajevo marketplace — but they were still nowhere near agreement on how to halt the bloodshed in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

With calls for Western military intervention growing, President Clinton summoned an emergency gathering of his national defence team to consider a response, and Britain and France called for a meeting of Nato. Pages 1, 10 and 16

Smith unveils Labour business plan

John Smith delivered a ferocious attack on the Prime Minister as he launched his "Business plan for Britain" aimed at creating jobs and boosting recovery. Mr Smith unveiled plans for more investment in industry, training and skills and said Britain would be better off under Labour. Page 1

Aeroflot ban move

The Russian airline Aeroflot may be banned from flying into London unless it responds "immediately" to allegations that international safety rules were ignored on a recent Heathrow-Moscow flight. Page 1

Heseltine plea

Michael Heseltine called on the Tory leadership to keep its nerve as the Prime Minister came under fire for failing to take a tough line with Michael Portillo. Page 2

Poisoned by fumes

A boy aged 22 months died and his brother was fighting for his life after emergency treatment for carbon monoxide poisoning in a decompression chamber. Page 3

Spanish sell-out

So many Britons want to holiday in Spain this summer that many resorts are already full. Fears are growing that hotels could be overbooked. Page 6

Tory enquiry

Sir Norman Fowler has announced an enquiry into membership of a Conservative constituency branch as fresh evidence emerged of a campaign to infiltrate the party. Page 2

DIY school first

Parents in a Somerset village are aiming to open the first of the Government's "do-it-yourself" selective schools. Page 6

Policewomen isolated in macho world

Nearly 20 years after women police won equal status with male officers, they remain isolated in a service dominated by a masculine culture. Women make up nearly 13 per cent of the police strength but an investigation by *The Times* shows that they are held back by Home Office inertia and often outright hostility from male colleagues. Page 9

Law students suffer

Law students are being forced into debt or part-time work following a big reduction in the number of local authorities giving grants towards the cost of study for their professional qualifications. Page 5

Italy poll mood

The Italian general election campaign starts officially today, but deep popular disgust with corrupt politicians has already set the tone. Page 11

Clinton budget fears

President Clinton today presents one of the toughest budgets in years, causing deep dismay among liberals in his own party, who are outraged by cuts in several social programmes. Page 12

Sudan offensive

Tens of thousands of refugees from a government offensive in the south of Sudan continued to stream into Uganda. Page 13

Mandela warning

Nelson Mandela has said that if sabotage attacks by right-wing groups on ANC offices continue, there will be retaliation from Umkhonto we Sizwe, its armed wing. Page 13

Cuba shortages bite

Rationing has become a way of life for Cubans as the Castro regime sticks to its Socialist principles and resists the market economy. Page 12



The Prince of Wales rubbing noses with Maori rights activist Mike Smith in Waitangi, New Zealand, yesterday. Report, page 3

SPORT

Cricket: In the wake of England's seven-wicket victory over Leeward Islands, there were fears that Andy Caddick might be unable to finish the tour of West Indies because of a suspected stress fracture in his right leg. Page 29

Football: Andy Townsend scored his first goal in three months as Aston Villa beat Leeds United in a four-goal encounter. Page 21

Rugby union: The game between Ireland and Wales on Saturday proved to be a magnificent and frank physical conflict, but, at the last, it was decided by a piece of geometrical pedantry. Page 23

BUSINESS

Under threat: John Cahill, who was brought as chairman of British Aerospace to restructure the group, is likely to be ousted by colleagues. Page 40

Cheaper calls: BT is to abolish premium payments for peak-time calls between 9am and 1pm to honour this year's commitment to cut prices. The move will cut household bills. Page 40

Credit limits: The data protection registrar is to stop banks from passing on the names of customers with good credit records for use by other businesses without their express permission. Page 40

ENTERTAINMENT

Treasure hunt: "When the announcement comes, the stomach sinks: not just with worry about finding another jewel, but also about the process itself." Mary Ann Sieghart on finding an ideal nanny. Page 14

Top gear: Every now and again the fashion world plays around with sportswear. Page 15

Health warnings: "The role of tobacco advertising is not to recruit but to subvert; it undermines the health warning by its existence." John Rae writes. Page 31

TRAVELLING

Travelling light: With large-scale touring of the classics ruled out, the Royal Ballet takes to the road this week with a small group taking small-scale works to smaller venues. Page 33

Baby love: Despite a literate script from Colin Welland, and a brave performance by Julie Walters, Lynne Truss was not convinced by BBC's *Bambino Mio*. Page 33

Plot of laughter: Gogol's satire, *The Government Inspector*, has had its original intention restored in an unexpectedly hilarious Irish adaptation of the Russian classic. Page 34

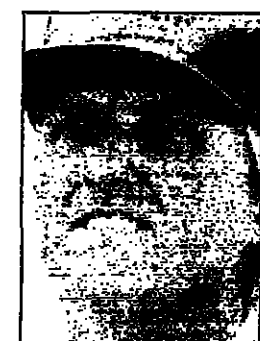
PEOPLE IN THE TIMES



Joanna Lumley, who stars in BBC's *Absolutely Fabulous*, has joined the campaign to bring an end to the export of live animals. Page 5



Jean-Marie Le Pen, whose French National Front congress in Paris at the weekend reflected a decline in the party's support. Page 11



Greg Norman won the Johnnie Walker Classic in Phuket, Thailand, to displace Nick Faldo at the top of the Sony world rankings. Page 24

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Tiny and the Fayed team up

"Would you believe that Tiny Rowland would now help the Fayed with their writing?" Bernard Levin on the magnificent story of a new clash.

Case against the defence

Are defence solicitors and barristers failing their clients? Sean Webster reports on a study of the profession.

Guildford Four: fact and fiction

Director Jim Sheridan explains why fiction is more important than fact in his controversial new film about the Guildford Four, *In the Name of the Father*.

The bitter personal rivalries that fester beneath the sedate surface of a Middlesex golf club are explored in: *Cutting Edge* (Channel 4, 9pm). Page 39

Where's the beef?

If Mr Smith wants to win the next General Election, he needs to lure much of the middle classes back to the Labour fold. Page 17

Clinton and Castro

The American embargo or "blockade" of Cuba now carries a sense of stagnation. Page 17

Waitangi Day

The Prince of Wales has picked a sensitive time to be in New Zealand. Yesterday was Waitangi Day, when Maori feelings can run high. Page 17

WILLIAM REES-MOGG

Whatever its other merits, President Clinton's decision to give a visa to Gerry Adams has been taken in Britain as an indication that we do not matter as an ally of the United States. Page 16

PETER RIDDELL

The local elections on May 5 and the European parliament elections five weeks later are widely being treated as a referendum on Mr Major: if the Tories do disastrously, then he will go. Politics, however, seldom works in such a predictable way. Page 16

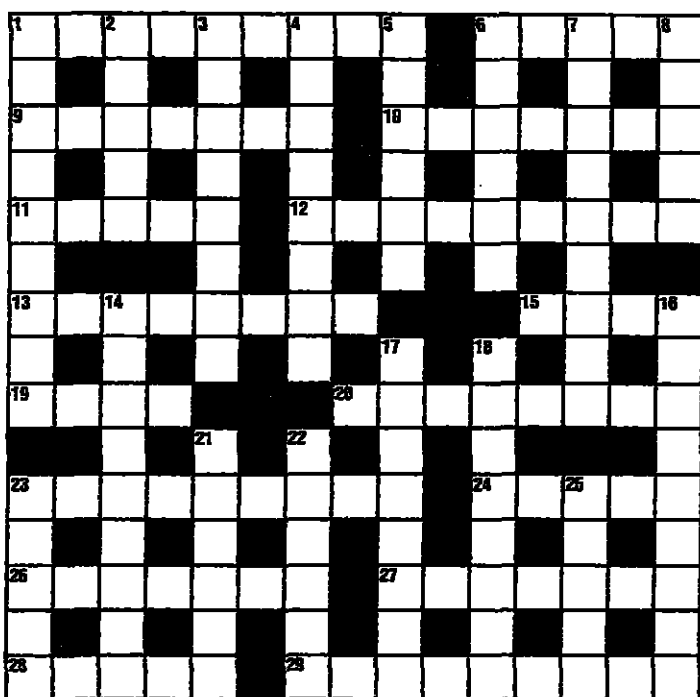
Norman Del Mar, conductor and music writer: Gwen Watford, actress: Professor Monica Cole, geographer: the Rev Haik Hovsepian-Mehr, Superintendent of the Assemblies of God Churches in Iran. Page 19

Why China must respect the views of the Hong Kong people. Page 17

With news of the horrific loss of life in the latest attack on Sarajevo, it now makes more sense than ever to lift the UN arms embargo. — *The New York Times*

Hanoi is especially eager to enlist the American strategic weight against its traditional rival, China. — *The Washington Post*

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,459



ACROSS

- 1 Ship's sailors in the ship — they'll keep things secure (3,6).
- 6 A rapid writer (5).
- 9 Say something about former currency (7).
- 10 "Rubbish! Many cut back," he claims (7).
- 11 Additional cash required for mushroom production (5).
- 12 Fruit drink fit for the gods in the Orient (9).
- 13 Viewed too much, so must be supervised (8).
- 15 Mean to grab one or two (4).
- 19 Tense abstemious fellow with a heart of gold (4).
- 20 The colour of those suffering from mal-de-mer? (3-5).
- 23 Appallingly mean beast bringing disgrace (9).
- 24 Clubs with uplifting aims (5).

DOWN

- 2 The intention in regular payment for clothes (7).
- 7 Run over? Right, create commotion! (7).
- 26 The painter Doctor X backed (5).
- 28 Leisure should include exercise to develop self-control (9).
- 1 This runs on water — beats atom smashing! (9).
- 2 Open up with evident hesitation and come to the point (5).
- 3 Stupid — unlike *The Times* crossword solver (8).
- 4 Stop with some exasperation when put in jeopardy (8).
- 5 Taking a gun to church makes no appeal to sense (6).
- 6 A scholar's holding motorists up, being a crawler (6).
- 7 Reforming can tire — it can get complicated (9).
- 8 Few engineers are article (5).
- 14 "By — most have been misled" (Dryden) (9).
- 16 Reviving with eau-de-Cologne say after near-collapse (9).
- 17 Returns concerned with equipment (8).
- 18 Resplendent silver bedding (8).
- 21 Best of French achievement (6).
- 22 A trying man upset better-half (6).
- 23 Jack is on edge, unable to take any more (5).
- 25 A little springbok — a picturesque animal (5).

KNOCKKANDO

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,458 will appear next Saturday. The five winners will receive a bottle of Knockkando, a superb Speyside Single Malt Scotch whisky and a stationary rack.

Times Two Crossword, page 40

The Times Knockkando Crossword Championship, 1994: as more competitors have qualified for the Bristol and London A and B regional finals than can be accommodated, they will be required to attempt an Eliminator puzzle to be published on Thursday, February 17.

TIMES WEATHERCAST

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code.

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Kent/Surrey/Sussex	702
Devon & Cornwall	703
Wales/Gloucestershire	704
Wales/Herefordshire	705
Wales/Leicestershire	706
Wales/Nottinghamshire	707
Wales/Sheff/West Yorks	708
Wales/Staffordshire	709
Wales/Cheshire	710
Wales/Lancashire	711
Wales/Cheshire	712
Wales/Lancashire	713
Wales/Cheshire	714
Wales/Lancashire	715
Wales/Cheshire	716
Wales/Lancashire	717
Wales/Cheshire	718
Wales/Lancashire	719
Wales/Cheshire	720
Wales/Lancashire	721
Wales/Cheshire	722
Wales/Lancashire	723
Wales/Cheshire	724
Wales/Lancashire	725
Wales/Cheshire	726
Wales/Lancashire	727

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Area within M25	732
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West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	734
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	735
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	736
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	737
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	738
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	739
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	740
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	741
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	742
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West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	744
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	745
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	746
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	747
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	748
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	749
West/Surrey/Sussex/Herefordshire	750

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HIGHEST & LOWEST

Saturday, highest day temp: Venice, 16c; lowest day temp: Moscow, 1c; highest night temp: Tokyo, 12c; lowest night temp: Moscow, -10c.

FORECAST

General: Wales and western and central England will have sunshine and showers. Some heavy showers are likely near the coasts.

Northeast England may stay wet for much of the daylight hours, but the southeast will brighten up with the odd shower. Northern Ireland and western Scotland will be bright and showery too.

However, rain is likely over the rest of Scotland with snow on the hills. Much of the country will have a dry evening, though the Northern Isles will stay wet.

London, Central S and N, SW and NW England, E and W Midlands, Cheshire, S and W Wales: Sunny spells and showers. Wind SW, moderate. Max 8C (46F).

AROUND BRITAIN

SE and E England, E Anglia: Brightening up with the odd shower. Wind W to SW, moderate. Max 9C (48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Bright and showery. Wind SW, moderate. Max 7C (45F).

NE England, Borders: Rain likely. Drier by the evening. Wind SW, moderate. Max 7C (45F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Outbreaks of rain. Drier later. Wind SE, moderate. Max 6C (43F).

Orkney, Shetland: Wet. Wind SE, fresh or strong. Max 5C (41F).

Outlook: Unsettled with more showers.

CHANGES TO CHART

Changes to chart below from noon: Low S will move N and fill and low H will remain stationary. High U will slip E, and high C will remain stationary and build.

TODAY

Sunny
Sunny intervals
Cloudy
Overcast
Rain
Sunny showers
Sleet
Lightning
Hail
Snow
Temperature (Celsius)
Wind speed & direction
Sea conditions

TODAY

Changes to chart below from noon: Low S will move N and fill and low H will remain stationary. High U will slip E, and high C will remain stationary and build.

TODAY

Changes to chart below from noon: Low S will move N and fill and low H will remain stationary. High U will slip E, and high C will remain stationary and build.

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TODAY

Changes to chart below from noon: Low S will move N and fill and low H will remain stationary. High U will slip E, and high C will remain stationary and build.

EDUCATION 31

Are the famous British universities really the best?

ARTS 33-34

The Royal Ballet hopes small will be beautiful

BUSINESS 36-40

British Aerospace chief to go after boardroom clash

BOOKS ON MONDAY
Page 35

THE TIMES

MONDAY FEBRUARY 7 1994

Callard steps up to seal Scotland's fate

By DAVID MILLER

RAYMOND Chandler never wrote a script more extraordinary than the one played out by Scotland and England at Murrayfield on Saturday, with the respective roles of heroes and villains undetermined until the last kick. Well might Gavin Hastings bite his lip, close to tears and unable to speak at the final whistle. The lion of Lions laid low by England's 15-14 victory.

How cruel is sport. At Lansdowne Road, Elwood, revivified stand-off half of the greens, tarnished his image when striking his supposed match-winning kick against a post from 20 yards or less with seven minutes to go. Yet that could not remotely compare with the agonies witnessed at Edinburgh, where Callard emerged as the instrument of a triumph-by-split-seconds which left even the victors unable to celebrate.

Brian Moore, the England hooker, said that Callard had played like J. P. R. Williams in the second half, and Kenneth Williams in the first. That was unfair. J. P. R. would not have added to England's discomfort with some hazardous touch kicking and would have been defensively steadier against Scotland's relentless up-and-unders, while Kenneth at least was funny.

Just picture the scene. With eight minutes remaining, England, against the run of play and continually hounded by Scotland's inspired pack, take a 12-11 lead with Callard's fourth penalty. Undaunted, Scotland continue to puzzle their disorganised opponents, never mind that they have lost Wainwright, rampant general of the pack, and Scott Hastings with injuries.

With only two minutes to go, England are pinned within yards of their own line, but it seems, as Andrew Tellingly kicks for touch, that Scotland, overwhelmed by New Zealand and then Wales, but now transformed beyond recognition, will be denied the victory they deserve. They are not finished, however. Suddenly, finding a window-sill of space on the left, Townsend lofts the drop kick of dreams. Up and



Callard launches the last, decisive kick to secure England's 15-14 victory over Scotland in the five nations' championship match at Murrayfield

up it soars, and the whole ground holds its breath. Against the grey-girded back-stand, the ball floats like a gull and dips between the line of the posts.

Scotland surely have won, never mind by a mere two points, 14-12. They have erased the humiliations of their past two matches, reminded all their passionate countrymen that pride still burns in the Scottish game, that they can still live with the best, though who on this day could claim England were the best? Credibility, identity, those precious commodities of minority nations, were in Scotland's palm. "Scotland [traditionally] live to create mayhem," Geoff Cooke, the England manager, said. Mayhem it may have been for England, but it was music to the crowd.

Now Scotland had only to stifle any thrust that England might summon from their resources in the remaining strands of injury time. Instead, for a few moments too long, Scotland allowed themselves to believe the victory was in the book. Mentally, they were already celebrating, never mind the sober warning in the forecast of that morning's Scotsman. "Talk of a home victory is pipe-dream stuff."

England, who had done so little in the past hour following a quicksilver start, threw in one last surge. A brave run by the England scrum half, Kyran Bracken, who until then had been wholly overshadowed in his second international by the return of Gary Armstrong, was followed by an attempted dropped goal from Andrew which was blocked. Would the whistle never blow?

Scotland panicked. Resisting the foe, they grounded the ball, but a negligent, scooping illegal arm gave England a penalty about 40 metres in front of the posts. "It's easy, get on with it," the captain said, handing Callard the ball.

Easy? Ask Gavin Hastings. Had he not missed from closer, here against England, in the World Cup? Had he not now fluffed two kickable attempts, right and then left, in the last 11 minutes, that would have put Scotland out of reach?

Shoulder injury likely to sideline Evans

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

IEUAN Evans, the captain of the Wales team which leads rugby union's five nations' championship, may miss the match in Cardiff against France on February 19. A scan on the shoulder injury sustained in the 17-15 win over Ireland on Saturday will show whether ligament damage will prevent him playing, but forecasts are gloomy.

Wales will certainly be without their other 15-man wing, Wayne Proctor, who will have his jaw wired today after it was broken in two places in a tackle. He will be out for at least two months, but his natural replacement is Nigel Walker, the Cardiff wing forced by concussion to sit out the Irish match.

Pierre Berbizier, coach to France, the champions, watched the game in Dublin and is optimistic that Laurent Cabannes, their outstanding flanker, may have recovered from a leg injury in time to play before the end of the season, but Alain Penaud, the Brive stand-off, could miss the match in Cardiff because of ligament damage to his right knee, incurred yesterday in a club match against Castres.

Rob Wainwright, the Scotland open-side flanker who broke a cheekbone during the 15-14 defeat by England, will probably miss the rest of the championship. Their other casualties, Gary Armstrong, Doddie Weir and Scott Hastings, should, however, all be fit in time for the game in Dublin against Ireland on March 5.

England, gasping with relief at their injury-time victory, gained some encouragement from the victory by their A side over Italy in Piacenza and the 86-17 win by their emerging players against Spain in Eliche yesterday.

Hastings banned, page 22
Justice done, page 22
Contrasting fortunes, page 23
Irish luck runs out, page 23

Townsend escapes general malaise

Aston Villa 1
Leeds United 0

By ROB HUGHES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

THE Trades Description Act took a heck of a beating at Villa Park yesterday. The 26,919 people who had walked through a torrential down-pour in the belief they would see adventurous football played between two multi-million pound sides pursuing Manchester United in the FA Cup, were instead given a sodden misrepresentation of football.

A lone goal, an opportunistic strike by Townsend punishing a lumbering mistake in defence, was all there was to show for 90 damp minutes, an

hour and a half in which it was more than evident that Villa are interested principally in their pursuits of two cups, and Leeds ... it is hard to know where Leeds's interests truly lie.

They have grown dour, in the image of their manager, Howard Wilkinson, and have gone six matches without victory, a month and a half in which their pretensions had begun to fall away from the time, on New Year's day, they visited Old Trafford and gave effort only in contriving a goalless draw.

It never dawned on Leeds that, in apparently attempting the same outcome here, they risked being the first team wearing their colours to depart beaten by Aston Villa in the Midlands. Yet there was

no excuse: the pitch had been the one protected area during the two hours' downpour, covered until the kick-off by a black tarpaulin.

At half-time, the statistics showed that Leeds had had four attempts on goal. Statistics lie. Three of those attempts were comic, near own-goals by Villa themselves.

At least the first of those represented something new and something old in Leeds. Strachan, four days off his 37th birthday, perceptively released Kelly, just 19, down the right. These two players, representing different generations in a transitional Leeds period, teased Teale, who, from Kelly's centre, headed the ball thunderously against the underside of his own crossbar.

Having got away with that, Villa tried harder. McGrath, sliding to try to clear a low cross from Strachan, misjudged it and was relieved when the ball bounced wide of the post off his thigh. Then Bosnich, twice threatened by his own defenders, evidently thought he may as well do the trick himself and his lapse in concentration, taking his eye off the ball, was not properly punished when his attempt to kick away a back pass from Barrett was sliced, again fortuitously, wide of his net.

Between those three misdemeanours, Leeds had created a spectacular moment of their own. Strachan began it with a back-heel, McAllister instinctively swept the ball forward and Deane, a £2.7 million centre forward who

has scored but seven times in 31 games, narrowly failed with an optimistic drive from 25 yards.

Atkinson and Daley, for Villa, did at times trouble Leeds with their pace, but their finishing was profligate, particularly Atkinson's, who, having burst past Fairclough, selfishly attempted to shoot off-balance, and at an angle when Saunders was in a scoring position.

How can it be that professional performers, paid as much in a month as many of their followers receive in a year, can so wilfully appear to put in such little effort? How can the Premiership justify its name when, on the same afternoon at Leicester and Middlesbrough, venues in a lower league, the ball entered the net ten times?

Finally, somebody did the necessary. Townsend, his nose bloodied by the elbow of Newsome in the first half, his left wrist heavily strapped after another collision, needed only a calm presence of mind to capitalise as Newsome missed with a clumsy attempt to connect with the ball before beating Beoney with a delicate shot.

The lethargy was broken. Seven minutes later, Saunders, outwitting Fairclough around the edge of the penalty area, fashioned, in his mind, a more spectacular goal, but though his right-foot shot was full of power and accuracy, Beoney stretched magnificently to turn the ball over his bar. It was an exchange that transcended the game by a distance.

ASTON VILLA (4-4-2): M. Beoney — E. Barnes, P. McGee, S. Teale, S. Stanton (sub: N. Cox, 58 min) — R. Houghton (sub: D. York, 74), K. Richardson, A. Townsend, A. Daley — D. Saunders, D. Fairclough.

LEEDS UNITED (4-4-2): M. Beoney — G. Kelly, C. Fairclough, J. Newsome, A. Dorog — G. Strachan, G. McAllister, G. Speed, S. Dowie — D. White (sub: N. Wilson, 72), S. Dowie.



Making all the difference, Townsend scores the winner yesterday. Photograph: Ian Stewart

Caddick to be tested for stress fracture

ENGLAND'S seven-wicket win over the Leeward Islands in Antigua, in their opening first-class fixture of the Caribbean tour, was overshadowed yesterday by anxiety over the condition of the player of the match, Andy Caddick (Alan Lee writes). A stress fracture of the right shin, which would end his tour, is suspected.

Caddick, who took six wickets as the Leeward Islands were beaten shortly after lunch on the fourth day, is expected to undergo a scan in Barbados.



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tomorrow to identify the extent of the damage.

Dave Roberts, the England physiotherapist, said: "This sort of shin soreness is an occupational hazard for fast bowlers. He may be all right after a few days' rest."

Caddick has been a revelation on the tour and would almost certainly play, if fit, in the first Test match, which starts in Jamaica next week.

Match report, page 29

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THE LOAN CORPORATION

City stage fitting welcome for Lee's return

Manchester City.....2
Ipswich Town.....1

By PETER BALL

THE banner draped over the main entrance to Maine Road on Saturday read "Welcome Francis". The message to the returning hero was repeated on the field. Manchester City claiming only their second victory in 17 FA Cup tiebreaker matches to give Francis Lee's new regime the perfect start.

It could not have been otherwise, but Lee is too worldly a businessman and a football man to be carried

away. Others were more easily convinced by the euphoria as Lint and Large, knock-about comedians in the Maine Road tradition, took the plaudits, 1,000 blue and white balloons were released and, finally, Lee took his seat to a standing ovation.

"This is the day we begin to put the word 'great' back into Manchester City," announced the man on the public address system, his enthusiasm exceeding his knowledge of history. "Great" has been a word only sparingly linked with Manchester's second club and, initially, it appeared things had not changed since Lee made his famous com-

ment that "if there was a cup for muck-ups, this club would win it every year". "We're going to have 'Iron out all muck-ups' written into the articles of association," Lee said. It may take more than that to change to course of City's history, but at least they made a positive beginning on Saturday.

Nevertheless, farce predominated at the start. Ipswich, entering into the spirit of things, tried hard to give City an early goal, but then took the lead themselves as Filcroft scored his back-pass straight to Marshall. The Ipswich forward, who found himself all alone with only Coton, the City

goalkeeper, to beat, which he did. Filcroft's misery looked abject, but the comedy stopped there and City then fought back.

"It couldn't have happened better," Lee said. "The first goal tested them, tested their spirit and, boy, did they battle all the way through." If Lee was relieved, so was Brian Horton, who is under no illusions that his job as manager depends on results: "I met the chairman in the morning and I didn't ask for any assurances," Horton said. "He's a professional, I'm a professional. I know it comes down to results."

The players could not have

done more to put Horton's case for him: "Everyone is backing the manager," Roastie said. "He has been brilliant to me. He threw me a lifeline, has appreciated that I can play and I feel wanted, which wasn't always the case."

Roastie's gratitude found spectacular expression in the crucial equalising goal. Trapped near the touchline with his back to the Ipswich goal, he put his foot on the ball, feinted and, with a twist and a turn, was free, leaving two Ipswich defenders tackling thin air. A measured cross did the rest. Griffiths arriving at the near post to flick it past Forrester.

"That was Brazilian skill," Lee enthused afterwards. "He had five touches in about 0.5 of a second and left three of them for dead. That's what football is about, players who can do things like that that turn the crowd on. I had thought that that sort of individual flair had gone out of the game since my day, but that would have graced anybody's team in any era. He could have done that playing with Puskas or Pelé, nobody could have done that better."

If that was breathtaking, the second goal was more workaday. Vokk rose to head Curle's free kick back across goal and Filcroft arrived fractionally

ahead of Forrester to poke it home. Workaday, but so crucial.

"We won't go down, you can have that in writing," Lee promised, but he knows that once Saturday's euphoria has dispersed, there is a long way to go. At least Filcroft's goal should ensure that Horton is around to spend the money promised to strengthen the side when it becomes available in the next two weeks.

MANCHESTER CITY (4-3-3): A. Coton — R. Egan, M. Vokk, K. Curle, T. Pheasant — S. Lint, D. Marshall, G. Filcroft — C. Smith, C. Griffiths, M. Shearer. IPSWICH TOWN (4-4-2): C. Forrester — M. Stockwell, J. Marshall, D. Lynam, N. Thompson — S. Slater (sub: S. Palmer 68min), G. Williams, E. Youds, C. Johnson — B. Guerin (sub: C. Kilmorris 65), J. Marshall, R. Forrester, A. Hart.

Blackburn honed to sharp edge by skills of Shearer

Blackburn Rovers.....3
Wimbledon.....0

By MICHAEL HENDERSON

KENNY DALGLISH should know by now what Tantalus thought. After every Blackburn victory the grapes he had hoped to grasp are swept away on the breeze of another win by the Trafford Terrors. Rovers have won their past five matches and still languish 13 points behind Manchester United. Surely they would do better to focus on the Cup.

You never know, though. They have two matches in hand over United, who have yet to visit Ewood Park, which is no longer a mere "ground". When the extensive developments have been completed, in time for next season, it will be a stadium, no less, quite out of place in its cramped location.

The quality of Blackburn's football in the first half of this commanding victory was outstanding. Le Saux was bracing in the position one must call left wing-back. Barry rarely wasted a pass. Ripley and Wilcox stretched Wimbledon hither and thither, and Shearer played like the bobby-dazzler he is.

Blackburn would not be half the team they are without Shearer. In this mood, defenders cannot subdue him unless, like Scales ten minutes from time, they give his ankles a mighty whack in front of an indulgent referee.

That foul gave Shearer an opportunity to rest his weary bones before tomorrow night's fourth-round FA Cup replay against Charlton. He begins it with 27 goals in all football this season, the latest from the penalty spot as Blackburn overwhelmed Wimbledon with three first-half goals. On other days they would have doubled their score.

Barton's trip on Le Saux presented Shearer with his chance. The move that led to the award began with Shearer, who had given Wilcox one of his many imaginative passes, right to left. Another, left to right, let in Gallacher, whose run appeared to be halted by a reckless tackle. On that occasion Elkins escaped.

On the half-hour, Wilcox moved inside from the left wing, got back the pass he gave to Gallacher and hit a peach of a shot high into the net from 25 yards. From his cross eight minutes later, the ball ran loose when Gallacher challenged at the near post and Ripley cleaned up the mess.

In their desperation, Wimbledon were reduced to belly-aching and, on at least one occasion, play-acting. Gallacher was booked, justly, for clipping Segers outside the penalty area, however much the home supporters disputed the decision. When Segers went down again shortly afterwards, caught by Shearer, he robbed the moment of its dramatic meaning by jumping up again, as if from a trampoline. At best he was naughty; at worst, guilty of deception. Coloured cards exist for a reason.

Blackburn's only worry concerned Sherwood, who was forced from the field after 11 minutes, with a wrenched shoulder. People have left the pitch against Wimbledon in worse trouble than he, painful though it must be for him. Their performance here, lacking purpose or spirit, was pitiful. Praise Blackburn instead. They were marvellous.

BLACKBURN ROVERS (3-3-4): T. Flowers, N. Barry, K. Morrison, D. Le Saux, N. Markie, T. Shearer (sub: A. Morrison, 71min), D. Barry, S. Ripley, A. Shearer (sub: J. Pearce, 70), K. Guerin, J. Wilcox. WIMBLEDON (4-4-2): H. Segers, R. Joseph, S. Fitzgerald, J. Scales, G. Elkins, W. Barton, L. Gallacher, M. Andrew (sub: A. Elshor, 65), R. Egan, D. Holdsworth, J. Fashanu. Referee: A. Hill.

Evans warms to task of reviving faith in Liverpool

Norwich City.....2
Liverpool.....2

By KEITH PINE

AN HOUR after the match had ended on Saturday, Roy Evans was still being pestered for interviews. The new Liverpool manager was beginning to realise, he said, just how much the welfare of his club meant to the country, not just Merseyside.

Evans talked a good game, too. Liverpool, who had twice come from behind to force a draw, might have kicked it at the death, he argued, and a place in Europe was not beyond them. "The spirit was tremendous. I thought my players were absolutely magnificent," he said.

Perhaps it was the fog now gripping Carrow Road that blinded Evans to a more obvious conclusion. The club was once the pride of the nation, but the team he has inherited from Graeme

Swain, and fifth place in the FA Cup Premier League does not equate to a crisis. But it remains disquieting to see Liverpool merely jostling for position in the pack. That, once, would have been the height of Norwich's ambition. They might struggle to win at home, but Norwich are as attractive a team as can be found.

Robert Chase, the Norwich chairman, who said he had no need or intention to sell Ruel Fox and then sold him, spent Saturday insisting he had no need or intention to sell Chris Sutton. Quite. John Deehan, the Norwich manager, was more realistic.

Deehan, too, maintained initially that Sutton "is not going anywhere in the foreseeable future", but later conceded that Norwich have little hope of holding on to one of the country's outstanding strikers.

"That is the way our club survives, that is the way it is run," Deehan said. "I understand the limitations when I took the job and I abide by the rules." All that needs to be resolved is the size of the cheque from the likes of Tottenham or Blackburn.

Sutton's stock certainly rose with the two goals that took his season's tally to 20. Both were scored with his favoured right foot, one from close in and the other from distance. The first confirmed he has that priceless gift of awareness, for when Ekoku's low cross was intercepted by the stretching Wright, Sutton might have hesitated. Instead, as the ball sat up conveniently, he pounced: right time, right place, Wright punished.

Sutton's second was a beauty: a one-two with Goss, a flick off the outside of the boot to tee up the ball, and a curling, dipping shot into the top far corner.

Had Ekoku possessed the same decisiveness, or Grobbelaar not saved splendidly from Goss, Norwich would have left Liverpool no way back.

Instead they were caught, first when Megson's error led to Culverhouse turning Rush's cross into his own net, and then when Barnes finished simply 14 minutes from time. Television evidence later showed that Gunn had been prevented from making a save by Rush's foul.

No replay was necessary, though, to confirm that the goalkeeper was correctly sent off two minutes from time for handling McManaman's lob ten yards outside his area. EVANS: CITY (4-2-2): G. Gunn, J. Culverhouse, J. Barnes, A. Morrison, D. Barry, S. Ripley, A. Shearer (sub: J. Pearce, 70), K. Guerin, J. Wilcox. LIVERPOOL (4-4-2): H. Segers, R. Joseph, S. Fitzgerald, J. Scales, G. Elkins, W. Barton, L. Gallacher, M. Andrew (sub: A. Elshor, 65), R. Egan, D. Holdsworth, J. Fashanu. Referee: D. Subasinghe.



Evans: eyeing Europe

Souness is a depressingly ordinary outfit.

There were plus points. McManaman, direct and purposeful as he put his pace to good use down the right flank, again looked a fine prospect, while Rush and Whelan, two of the six 30-somethings in the side, are ageing well. It is even conceivable that Whelan, selected for the first time in nearly five months, might have saved Souness's job. His hunger for the tackle and eye for a pass, two attributes Bristol City did not have to contend with in the FA Cup, made him Liverpool's most influential player here.

But elsewhere, Liverpool were either lacking or slack and, collectively, they were mundane. Cleugh, Walters and Barnes, potential match-winners all, entered the fray only fitfully, and defensively Liverpool looked decidedly suspect. Fowler, Redknapp and Ruddock are in the Liverpool wings, and this is hardly a sinking ship. The Cup defeat was their only reverse in ten



Peacock suffers a hair-raising experience as the elusive Giggs skips past him en route to a spectacular solo goal at Loftus Road

Bardsley bemused by galloping Giggs

Oliver Holt witnesses another brave yet fruitless attempt to halt the inexorable progress of Manchester United

DAVID Bardsley, the Queens Park Rangers right back, made a brave decision on Saturday and brought his family to Loftus Road. As intended, they saw him head-to-head with Ryan Giggs. Less fortuitously, they witnessed Giggs scoring one of the best goals to grace the ground.

Bardsley did not have a bad game. He tackled well, his distribution was good, his crosses were crisp and curling. But as the game wore on, he came to epitomise the reasons for Manchester United's hegemony this season. He is a good player but has weaknesses, and United exploit weaknesses ruthlessly.

When they are not inspirational, they line their efficiency with flashes of brilliance and that is enough to undermine the majority of teams. Gerry Francis, the Rangers manager, tried to halt their unbroken run, which now stretches to 30 games after the 3-2 victory, by attacking them. But each time his team had United on the ropes, they ducked clear and unleashed knockout blows.

Three times, they surged down the left into Bardsley's channel. Three times, concisely and confidently, they

scored. First, Kanchelskis took Schmeichel's long throw in his stride, stepped inside the full back and stroked the ball inside Stejskal's left-hand post to put United ahead in the eighteenth minute.

Next, on the stroke of half-time, Irwin blasted a free kick against the wall, collected the ricochet, showed too much of the ball to Bardsley but took it around him anyway and then delivered a left-foot cross from the byline that any winger would have been proud of. Cantona was lurking at the back post to nod home.

Then there was Giggs. He stole the ball from Holloway midway inside the Rangers half and set off for goal. He swerved right, then left, past befuddled defenders, balance and speed personified, before dispatching his shot past Stejskal. It surpassed his solo effort against Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane last season.

A penalty from Wilson and a powerful drive from Ferdinand kept

except defensive concentration. They are one of the best sides in Europe going forward on the counter-attack and that is where they caught us."

Bardsley took his shell-shocked family for a drink in the players' lounge and shrugged off his role as one of the guilty men. "I thought I kept Ryan reasonably quiet," he said. "I have played against United several times now and I always have some of my best games against them."

"It is a challenge to play against them, a chance to go out there and show people what you can do. It is a test but I don't do anything different to prepare for Giggs. I respect him and I hope the feeling is mutual."

"He is a super player and I prefer playing against Lee Sharpe than against him. With Sharpe, he gets the ball and sets off down the line, but you never know whether Ryan is going to cut inside. The only way you can stop him is hope he has a bad game."

QUEENS PARK RANGERS (4-2-2): J. Stejskal — D. Bardsley, D. Holloway, S. Francis, G. Wilson — R. Wilson, S. Barry, H. Holloway, T. Sinclair (sub: M. Meaker, 80min), I. Ferdinand, G. Francis. MANCHESTER UNITED (4-2-4): P. Schmeichel — P. Parker, S. Bruce, G. Patterson, D. Irwin — P. Irwin, R. Keane, E. Cantona, M. Hughes, R. Giggs, A. Kanchelskis. Referee: G. Poll.

PREMIERSHIP AT A GLANCE

	Played	Points	Goal diff	Recent form
1 Manchester Utd	28	67	+32	DDWWW
2 Blackburn	26	54	+19	WWWWW
3 Arsenal	27	46	+17	WWDDD
4 Newcastle	26	45	+20	LWWWL
5 Liverpool	27	44	+12	WDWWD
6 Sheffield Wed	28	43	+15	WWLWW
7 Leeds	27	43	+10	DDDLL
8 Aston Villa	26	41	+4	WLWDW
9 Norwich	26	40	+10	WLDDD
10 QPR	27	39	+6	LDLWL
11 West Ham	27	35	-10	LDLWD
12 Coventry	27	34	-4	DLWLW
13 Wimbledon	26	33	-9	DLWDL
14 Ipswich	27	32	-7	LDLLL
15 Everton	28	31	-8	LLWLW
16 Tottenham	28	30	-1	LLLLL
17 Chelsea	26	26	-9	WWDDL
18 Manchester City	26	24	-10	DLDLW
19 Southampton	27	24	-12	DLWWL
20 Oldham	27	23	-24	LLLDW
21 Sheffield Utd	27	22	-20	LDLLL
22 Swindon	28	22	-31	LDLWW
Weekly change	Up	Stayed the same	Down	

Lawrence invigorates fading Middlesbrough

Middlesbrough.....4
Millwall.....2

By LOUISE TAYLOR

LENNIE Lawrence knew that nothing less than victory at Ayresome Park, yesterday, would rekindle his team's fading hopes of a first division play-off place. The Middlesbrough manager was also acutely aware that defeat could cost him his job.

Happily for one of football's most honest managers, that vital win was secured — and against a fourth-placed Millwall who had led at half-time.

Middlesbrough had gone ahead when Thatcher was harshly adjudged to have pushed Moore just outside the area. Hignett crashed the free kick beyond Keller's grasp.

Then the Teessiders pressed the self-destruct button, experiencing what Lawrence referred to as "one of our little lapses".

First, the impressive Verrier was felled by Peake and Raz, another very useful midfielder, squeezed the penalty just inside a post to equalise. Next, Verrier's run went unchecked and an unmarked Morales deftly controlled the ball before shooting Millwall ahead.

By now, the "Lawrence Must Go" banners had been unfurled and the manager admitted that dark thoughts flitted through his mind at half-time. Fortunately, his team-talk came straight out of the school of positive thought and Hignett duly levelled the score.

His goal came when Mustoe's eye for an accurate

long, low pass again paid dividends, confounding the Millwall defence. The ball was met by Moore, who seemed to have been felled by Keller, but his persistence prompted Millwall's American goalkeeper into dropping the ball, which spun free for Hignett to follow up.

Now, it was all Middlesbrough and when Raz fouled Moore — proving an increasing menace — Mustoe's free kick was headed home by Vickers.

Wilkinson played a big part in that goal by distracting defenders with sterling decoy work at the set-piece. The centre forward was rewarded with Middlesbrough's fourth goal, shot home from close range. Significantly, it originated with Wright on the left.

Restored to the first team after missing five months

because of injury, Wright's presence on that left flank added much needed balance to the side, complementing some outstanding work from Hignett on the right.

When Pollock, Middlesbrough's most important player, returns from suspension to perform the David Batty role in midfield and John Hendrie recovers from injury to resume in attack, Middlesbrough might just be strong enough to mount a late challenge for the play-offs.

Millwall, though, have a much better chance of making them. They must, however, be mindful of their manager, Mick McCarthy's warning. "Everyone says how well we pass," he said. "But to pass you first need to win the ball." For fourth-fifths of yesterday's match, Millwall neglected to do so.

At least Lawrence provided reassuring evidence that he has not forgotten how to motivate Middlesbrough. Far from it.

"Psychologically I was very pleased with the performance and my players," he said. "They showed a mental toughness which has been lacking this season. I was worried about their spirit at half-time and knew in the present situation we couldn't afford to lose heavily, but that spirit was very strong after the break."

More performances like this and the manager's critics will have little option but to burn their banners.

MIDDLESBROUGH (4-4-2): S. Pease, C. Morris, D. Wright, R. Lawrence, G. Hignett, A. Pollock, R. Mustoe, T. Wright, P. Wilkinson, A. Moore. MILLWALL (4-2-2): K. Keller, R. Hignett, K. Curran, K. Stevens, B. Thatcher, A. Roberts, A. Rae, E. Verrier, P. Barber, J. Morley, J. Yee (sub: B. Murray, 65min). Referee: D. Allison.



Hignett equaliser

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initial shot rebounded to him. "We have passed it around as well as there is in this game," said this time, "we took our chances." Frank Clark, the Forest manager, said,

It all got too much for Hill, the Leicester defender. He had been a spectator when four players were booked after an ugly second-half skirmish sparked by Roberts's clod-pole-first challenge on Chettle but, having joined them for a foul on Genurhill in the 72nd minute, Hill was dismissed 11 minutes later for tripping Bohinen.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST 1-1-1-1 M. Creswell, D. Williams, S. Prosser, D. Phillips, S. Stone, L. Buchanan, S. Gerrard, I. Love, L. Glover
LEICESTER CITY 1-1-1-1 P. Wools, G. Mills, S. Roberts, J. Chettle, J. Genurhill, J. O'Shea, N. Lewis, D. Lowe, A. Henry, J. Prosser, J. Joachim, J. N. Brown

© Newsday

sharper sense of Scottish football's own rivalries. For a footballer in a new country, it can be as important to make enemies as friends.

Barnes that would have all but ensured a win for the visitors, and then, with 13 minutes left, an equaliser from Mundeef toe-poked in from a yard.

Wheat shrugged it all off. "I got promotion for Southend... in two spells, and Bourne-mouth," he said. "I *doing the same things here* that I *doing there* and I know there is nothing I can do to make it any quicker. There is no need to panic." No need, no likelihood and no wistful glances down the A4 towards Stamford Bridge, either.

BRENTFORD (4-4-2): 1. Deshaun — 2. D. Mordue, 3. D. Mordue, 4. D. Mordue, 5. S. Smith, 6. R. Harris, 7. S. Smith, 8. D. Mordue, 9. S. Smith, 10. D. Mordue, 11. D. Mordue, 12. D. Mordue, 13. D. Mordue, 14. D. Mordue, 15. D. Mordue, 16. D. Mordue, 17. D. Mordue, 18. D. Mordue, 19. D. Mordue, 20. D. Mordue, 21. D. Mordue, 22. D. Mordue, 23. D. Mordue, 24. D. Mordue, 25. D. Mordue, 26. D. Mordue, 27. D. Mordue, 28. D. Mordue, 29. D. Mordue, 30. D. Mordue, 31. D. Mordue, 32. D. Mordue, 33. D. Mordue, 34. D. Mordue, 35. D. Mordue, 36. D. Mordue, 37. D. Mordue, 38. D. Mordue, 39. D. Mordue, 40. D. Mordue, 41. D. Mordue, 42. D. Mordue, 43. D. Mordue, 44. D. Mordue, 45. D. Mordue, 46. D. Mordue, 47. D. Mordue, 48. D. Mordue, 49. D. Mordue, 50. D. Mordue, 51. D. Mordue, 52. D. Mordue, 53. D. Mordue, 54. D. Mordue, 55. D. Mordue, 56. D. Mordue, 57. D. Mordue, 58. D. Mordue, 59. D. Mordue, 60. D. Mordue, 61. D. Mordue, 62. D. Mordue, 63. D. Mordue, 64. D. Mordue, 65. D. Mordue, 66. D. Mordue, 67. D. Mordue, 68. D. Mordue, 69. D. Mordue, 70. D. Mordue, 71. D. Mordue, 72. D. Mordue, 73. D. Mordue, 74. D. Mordue, 75. D. Mordue, 76. D. Mordue, 77. D. Mordue, 78. D. Mordue, 79. D. Mordue, 80. D. Mordue, 81. D. Mordue, 82. D. Mordue, 83. D. Mordue, 84. D. Mordue, 85. D. Mordue, 86. D. Mordue, 87. D. Mordue, 88. D. Mordue, 89. D. Mordue, 90. D. Mordue, 91. D. Mordue, 92. D. Mordue, 93. D. Mordue, 94. D. Mordue, 95. D. Mordue, 96. D. Mordue, 97. D. Mordue, 98. D. Mordue, 99. D. Mordue, 100. D. Mordue.

Referee: M. Bailey.

FORECAST: Telephone claims required for 24pts, dividend forecast is moderate with 12 jackpot draws, two score draws and eight no-score draws.

Select an England XI and win a trip to see the Christmas Test in Melbourne

Name your side to triumph in the West Indies

NO CRICKETING environment is more testing than the West Indies. A long line of fearsome fast bowlers has prevented any touring team from winning a series there for 21 years. Michael Atherton is the latest England captain to try to end that record but he is leading an inexperienced England team. Who will flourish and who will flounder?

In *The Times* 1st XI game, you can pick the team you would like to see and measure its performance against the players' real statistics which will be published after every international match in *The Times*. Whether you enter for your own satisfaction or to pit your selection skills against friends or colleagues, the game should add to the excitement of what should be a memorable series. And for those who prove the best at 1st XI cricket, there will be some memorable prizes, including the trip of a lifetime to see England play Australia in the Christmas Test at Melbourne.

The aim of the game: Readers are invited to pick their England cricket XI from the party in the West Indies and estimate the players' individual performances in the five one-day internationals and five Test matches of the tour. The winner of the game will be the person whose predictions are closest to the actual performances of his or her selected eleven players in all ten matches.

The prize: Win the trip of a lifetime for yourself and three family members or friends to see the Christmas Test match between Australia and England, which begins in Melbourne on December 24. We will provide flights, hotel accommodation for two weeks in Melbourne and tickets to each day of the Test match.

Twenty runners-up will each receive a pair of tickets to one of England's six Test matches against New Zealand and South Africa this summer. Full details of this prize will appear this week in *The Times*.

What to do: Simply study the 17 names of the England tour party printed on the 1st XI bat. You may like to refer to their Test and one-day averages, with their records against West Indies, which are also provided below. Then select your XI, bearing in mind that you must pick six from the batsman category and four from the bowler category. You must also pick one of the wicketkeepers, Stewart or Russell, and designate him as wicketkeeper. Whichever of these two players you do not choose as your wicketkeeper, you may nominate as one of your six batsmen. When you telephone your entry, you will be asked for your wicketkeeper selection first. You may not pick any player twice.

For each of your eleven players, you will be asked to give your predictions of the total number of runs they will make in the international matches (five Test matches and five one-day internationals, which allows a maximum of 15 innings), and then the total number of wickets they will take.

In the case of the designated wicketkeeper, catches and

stumpings will count as wickets. When you call *The Times* 1st XI number, you will be asked to express each selection numerically. For example, if you have selected Alec Stewart as your wicketkeeper, and are predicting that he will score 350 runs and take 25 wickets, your entry would read:

02 350 25

Throughout the period of international matches, *The Times* will print the running totals of all 17 players. After April 21, the last day of the fifth Test, the final totals of each player will be compared to readers' individual selections.

The difference between predicted totals for each player in each category and their actual totals will be measured in points: one point for each run,

KEY DATES

Feb 18: First one-day international (Barbados)
Feb 19-24: First Test (Jamaica)
Feb 26: Second one-day international (Jamaica)
Mar 2: Third one-day international (St Vincent)
Mar 5: Fourth one-day international (Trinidad)
Mar 6: Fifth one-day international (Trinidad)
Mar 17-22: Second Test (Guyana)
Mar 25-30: Third Test (Trinidad)
Apr 8-13: Fourth Test (Barbados)
Apr 16-21: Fifth Test (Antigua)

and 20 points for each wicket, regardless of whether you have underestimated or overestimated. Three examples of how predictions would be measured are given below. The winner will be the reader with the fewest points.

No allowance can be made if a player is injured or sent home for any reason, nor for loss of play due to weather conditions or any other external factors. Readers should bear these points in mind when making selections. No substitutions will be allowed.

The closing date for telephone entries is noon on Wednesday, February 16, the day of the opening one-day international in Barbados.

You can enter as many times as you like, but each entry requires a separate tele-

THE TIMES

To select your eleven from the England tour party call:

0891 500103

1st XI

No	Name	Runs	Wickets
WICKETKEEPERS			
01	R C Russell		
02	A J Stewart		
BATSMEN			
03	M A Atherton		
04	G A Hick		
05	N Hussain		
06	M P Maynard		
07	M R Ramprakash		
08	R A Smith		
09	G P Thorpe		
BOWLERS			
10	A R Caddick		
11	A R C Fraser		
12	A P Igglesden		
13	C C Lewis		
14	D E Malcolm		
15	I D K Salisbury		
16	P C R Tufnell		
17	S L Watkin		

Your Personal Identification Number:

Calls cost 36p a minute (cheap rate, 45p a minute at other times).
Calls last around 6 minutes.

phone call. You can enter on your own, with your family (up to a maximum of four people) or a joint team (maximum of four) with your friends, but all callers must be aged 18 or over.

When you have selected your team, check what type of

telephone you are using. You must have a Touch-tone (DTMF) telephone (most push-button telephones with a * and a hash key are Touch-tone) to enter. You cannot enter using a rotary dial or "pulse" telephone. Once you have found a Touch-tone tele-

phone, you can enter by dialling 0891 500 103. The lines are open now. Then just follow the simple step-by-step instructions on the line. Listen carefully and take your time. The recorded message will ask you to key in the full set of selections (player reference number, number of runs, number of wickets) for each of your 11 chosen players in turn, starting with the designated wicketkeeper.

You will then be asked to record your name, address and daytime phone number. Finally, you will be given an eight-digit Personal Identification Number (PIN). You will need this if you are a winner. If you cannot get through, please be patient. You have plenty of time to make your entry. Use *The Times* 1st XI bat to record your selections and your PIN.

Only readers in the Republic of Ireland and elsewhere outside the United Kingdom and Channel Islands may enter by post.

Complete *The Times* 1st XI bat and send it, with your name and address and daytime telephone number, to: *The Times* 1st XI, PO Box 1803, London NW1 8QN. Entries must arrive by first post on February 16.

Atherton will prove himself with the bat

Karen Smithies, who captained England's women to victory in the World Cup last summer, picks her 1st XI to play West Indies

England are going to do well in the Caribbean. West Indies are nothing like as strong as they have been in the recent past, particularly in bowling. England will benefit from the one-bouncer rule and Michael Atherton will respond well to the responsibility of captaincy. I know that in my case it certainly helped. You have so many other things to think about that you just have to let your talent look after your own performance and as a result you can end up playing a lot better. I have chosen as my 1st XI the team I would like to see playing if I were leading out the side.

I have designated Russell as wicketkeeper for two important reasons. One is that, with England possessing such an inexperienced team, they will need Stewart to concentrate 100 per cent on his batting and vice-captaincy. The other is that the wicketkeeper has a vital role to perform and you need the best man available. If you have someone who is solid and knows exactly what he is doing, as Russell does, the benefit can rub off on the whole team.

For this reason I would like to see Russell play in all the one-day internationals as well as the Test matches, but Atherton may prefer an extra batsman or bowler. So Russell will probably be confined to the five Tests. In these I think he will score 195 runs and take 24 catches.

If Stewart is freed from wearing the gauntlets, he can make the job of his opening partner, Atherton, much easier by contributing tactically and with the bat. They can become a productive partnership, especially if the homework Atherton has done on how to cope with the short-pitched ball reaps its reward, as I think it will. I think Michael will in fact do better than any other England batsman on the tour, scoring 695 runs in the internationals. Stewart will score 551.

I would play Robin Smith at No 3 because if an early wicket is lost it will require someone with experience to cope with the pressure. Smith, a quality player, can do this perfectly. After what happened to him last year against Kumble and Warner, he will mean business this time and will do almost as well as Atherton, with 660 runs.

The position at No 4 was a toss-up between Ramprakash and Hussain. Hussain scored more county championship hundreds last season than anyone else but I went for Ramprakash partly because he is such an outstanding fielder, which is especially important in the one-day game. He also has a

good temperament, and although, like Hussain, he is a fiery character, it looks like he is starting to channel his aggression solely into his game.

My middle order is completed by Hick and Thorpe. Hick, like Atherton, is a good enough batsman to have improved his technique against pace and to this time — I hope — come good.

injuries — and sunstroke — I see him scoring 205 runs and taking 21 wickets.

A key element in England's bowling could be Salisbury. Although he can spray the ball around, if he gets it right he can turn the ball more than Tufnell and the West Indians do not like spin of any sort.

Atherton should consider bringing on Salisbury as early as he can to allow the leg spinner to exploit the bounce and hardness of the pitches and disrupt the flow of the top-order batsmen, who want and expect to play nothing but pace when they first come in.

I used this tactic with success in the World Cup last summer against Australia and New Zealand, who play on similar surfaces to the West Indies.

It is difficult to predict how Fraser and Malcolm will fare because they may be rested for some, if not all, of the one-day internationals. If England's most important bowlers remain fit for the Tests, Fraser has the quality to take 28 wickets and Malcolm the zip to take 22. The temptation — and the danger — is to over-bowl both of them. They would benefit from being used in short spells.



Smithies settles to the task of picking her 1st XI to take on the West Indies. Photograph: Marc Aspland

One-day figures can confuse

IN PREDICTING how England's players will perform, it is worth bearing in mind how easily runs and wickets can accrue in the one-day internationals. Batsmen who might struggle in the attritional atmosphere of a Test match, may respond positively to the limited-overs game. Similarly, bowlers can often claim easy wickets towards the closing stages of a one-day innings.

When Australia toured the Caribbean in 1991, Geoff Marsh, the opening batsman, struggled in the Test series. After making half-centuries in

the Tests in Jamaica and Guyana, he failed to score more than 12 in any of his final six innings as he fell prey to the new-ball bowlers, in particular Curtly Ambrose, who took his wicket four times. In all, his nine Test innings produced only 226 runs.

In the five one-day internationals, though, it was a different story. Marsh struck a rich vein of form and turned in scores of 26, 23, 31, 113 and 106 not out, for a total of 349 runs, which boosted his aggregate in the ten internationals to 575 — despite a final five weeks of

the tour which he would probably prefer to forget.

Part-time bowlers can also pick up an unexpectedly large number of wickets, especially in the one-day matches, as Mark Waugh demonstrated on the 1991 tour. Employed as Australia's fifth bowler in the limited-overs series, he took eight wickets (despite bowling a total of only 27.3 overs) and claimed another eight wickets from 65 overs in the Test matches. Waugh's tally of 523 runs in the internationals may have been predictable, his haul of 16 wickets, less so.

THREE EXAMPLES OF HOW PREDICTIONS WOULD BE MEASURED

Player	Predicted runs	Actual runs	Difference	Predicted wickets	Actual wickets	Difference	Points (75 x 1)
Jack Russell (wicketkeeper)	350	275	75	25	22	3	225
Mark Ramprakash (batsman)	110	110	0	40	40	0	0
Ian Salisbury (bowler)	40	40	0	10	10	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (75 + 0 + 0)							225

ALL THE FACTS AND FIGURES TO HELP YOU MAKE YOUR 1ST XI CHOICE FOR ENGLAND

Test averages v West Indies

Batting and fielding									
No	Player	M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Cts
1	R C Russell	10	1	212	55	16.30	1	19	1
2	A J Stewart	10	1	239	45	29.87	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	10	1	222	122	22.20	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
5	N Hussain	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
7	M R Ramprakash	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
8	R A Smith	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
10	A R Caddick	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
11	A R C Fraser	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
12	A P Igglesden	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
13	C C Lewis	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
14	D E Malcolm	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
16	P C R Tufnell	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1
17	S L Watkin	10	1	108	14	10.80	1	1	1

Test career averages

Batting and fielding									
No	Player	M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Cts
1	R C Russell	31	40	1000	109	27.67	3	30	1
2	A J Stewart	32	60	2063	190	37.19	1	11	4/64
3	M A Atherton	52	56	1927	151	35.29	3	15	24
4	G A Hick	28	31	1023	175	31.39	2	9	27
5	N Hussain	7	13	294	71	25.81	1	1	3
6	M P Maynard	15	17	410	64	24.43	1	2	2
7	M R Ramprakash	10	10	311	20	10.80	1	1	1
8	R A Smith	45	84	3227	148	46.24	8	22	31
9	G P Thorpe	3	6	230	114	46.00	1	1	1
10	A R Caddick	10	8	129	33	12.90	1	1	1
11	A R C Fraser	12	16	11	229	3.80	1	1	1
12	A P Igglesden	3	6	11	77	11.25	1	1	1
13	C C Lewis	26	31	77	11	2.70	1	1	1
14	D E Malcolm	30	37	130	15	5.41	1	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	10	10	136	50	15.42	1	1	1
16	P C R Tufnell	19	23	10	84	3.00	1	1	1
17	S L Watkin	5	5	0	0	0.00	1	1	1

One-day averages v West Indies

Batting and fielding									
No	Player	M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Cts
1	R C Russell	10	1	58	28	14.50	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	10	1	127	103	20.45	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	10	1	168	74	16.80	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	10	1	89	51	8.90	1	1	1
5	N Hussain	1	1	15	15	15.00	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	10	1	10	10	10.00	1	1	1
7	M R Ramprakash	10	1	210	68	35.00	2	5	1
8	R A Smith	8	7	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	6	6	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
10	A R Caddick	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
11	A R C Fraser	6	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
12	A P Igglesden	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
13	C C Lewis	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
14	D E Malcolm	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
16	P C R Tufnell	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
17	S L Watkin	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1

One-day career records

Batting and fielding									
No	Player	M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Cts
1	R C Russell	19	6	291	60	20.07	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	20	41	1278	103	30.45	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	10	10	1335	174	37.22	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	10	10	1687	168	36.22	1	1	1
5	N Hussain	2	2	17	15	17.00	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	10	10	6	6	6.00	1	1	1
7	M R Ramprakash	10	10	208	67	20.80	1	1	1
8	R A Smith	55	57	6	6	1.00	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	3	3	88	36	29.66	1	1	1
10	A R Caddick	3	3	68	36	22.66	1	1	1
11	A R C Fraser	24	10	69	36	11.50	1	1	1
12	A P Igglesden	1	1	81	81	81.00	1	1	1
13	C C Lewis	25	1	251	83	11.65	1	1	1
14	D E Malcolm	4	4	3	3	3.00	1	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	1	1	12	12	12.00	1	1	1
16	P C R Tufnell	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1
17	S L Watkin	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1

Bowling

O	M	R	W	Avg	Best	510m
1	R C Russell	1	1	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	1	1	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	1	1	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	240	62	526	14	42.71
5	N Hussain	1	1	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	11	0	0	0	0
7	M R Ramprakash	4	2	6	0	0
8	R A Smith	1	1	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	153	28	65	0	0
10	A R Caddick	562	130	1298	55	27.60
11	A R C Fraser	52	3	146	5	3.82
12	A P Igglesden	32	15	262	62	39.76
13	C C Lewis	34	164	304	37	6.11
14	D E Malcolm	3	1	5	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	10	1	10	10	10.00
16	P C R Tufnell	57	17	536	50	27.72
17	S L Watkin	8	17	305	11	4.47

Bowling

O	M	R	W	Avg	Best	510m
1	R C Russell	1	1	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	1	1	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	1	1	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	240	62	526	14	42.71
5	N Hussain	1	1	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	11	0	0	0	0
7	M R Ramprakash	4	2	6	0	0
8	R A Smith	1	1	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	153	28	65	0	0
10	A R Caddick	562	130	1298	55	27.60
11	A R C Fraser	52	3	146	5	3.82
12	A P Igglesden	32	15	262	62	39.76
13	C C Lewis	34	164	304	37	6.11
14	D E Malcolm	3	1	5	1	1
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Bowling

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1	R C Russell	1	1	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	1	1	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	1	1	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	240	62	526	14	42.71
5	N Hussain	1	1	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	11	0	0	0	0
7	M R Ramprakash	4	2	6	0	0
8	R A Smith	1	1	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	153	28	65	0	0
10	A R Caddick	562	130	1298	55	27.60
11	A R C Fraser	52	3	146	5	3.82
12	A P Igglesden	32	15	262	62	39.76
13	C C Lewis	34	164	304	37	6.11
14	D E Malcolm	3	1	5	1	1
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16	P C R Tufnell	57	17	536	50	27.72
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Bowling

O	M	R	W	Avg	Best	510m
1	R C Russell	1	1	1	1	1
2	A J Stewart	1	1	1	1	1
3	M A Atherton	1	1	1	1	1
4	G A Hick	240	62	526	14	42.71
5	N Hussain	1	1	1	1	1
6	M P Maynard	11	0	0	0	0
7	M R Ramprakash	4	2	6	0	0
8	R A Smith	1	1	1	1	1
9	G P Thorpe	153	28	65	0	0
10	A R Caddick	562	130	1298	55	27.60
11	A R C Fraser	52	3	146	5	3.82
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14	D E Malcolm	3	1	5	1	1
15	I D K Salisbury	10	1	10	10	10.00
16	P C R Tufnell	57	17	536	50	27.72
17	S L Watkin	8	17	305	11	4.47

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- Only applications made through The Times 1st XI telephone lines will be accepted from readers in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands. Postal applications will only be accepted from readers in the Republic of Ireland and outside the UK and must be received by the closing date. Only one postal entry per household is permitted.
- They must be received by noon on Wednesday, February 16, 1994. There is no limit to the number of telephone applications any person or household may make. These lines are open now.
- Only players published in The Times 1st XI will be accepted as entries into the 1st XI competition. Incorrect entries null and void with no refund. No correspondence related to players selected will be entered into.
- The 11 players selected must be drawn from the 17 in the published list. Six may be drawn from those designated as batsmen, four from the bowlers. One must be drawn from the wicketkeeper category although selected as batsman or bowler. They also be selected as a batsman if not designated as wicketkeeper. No player may be picked twice.
- The Times independent panel of 11 experts will provide updated records of each player's performance on regular basis.
- Inaudible or incomplete applications will not be accepted. The computer's record of the entry will be considered to be the entry.
- Offer is open to readers over the age of 18.
- The first prize will go to the team with the lowest total score. If there is more than one entrant with the same total of points, the winner will be decided by tie-break. In the unlikely event that an entrant whose selected eleven made the most appearances in the ten matches would be adjudged the winner, we will investigate complaints but no decision is final and we will not enter into correspondence regarding this competition.
- Promotional and explanatory copy relating to The Times 1st XI part of the terms and conditions for participation.
- Calls charged at 36p per minute plus a 45p per minute for other times.
- Calls should take around 11 minutes.

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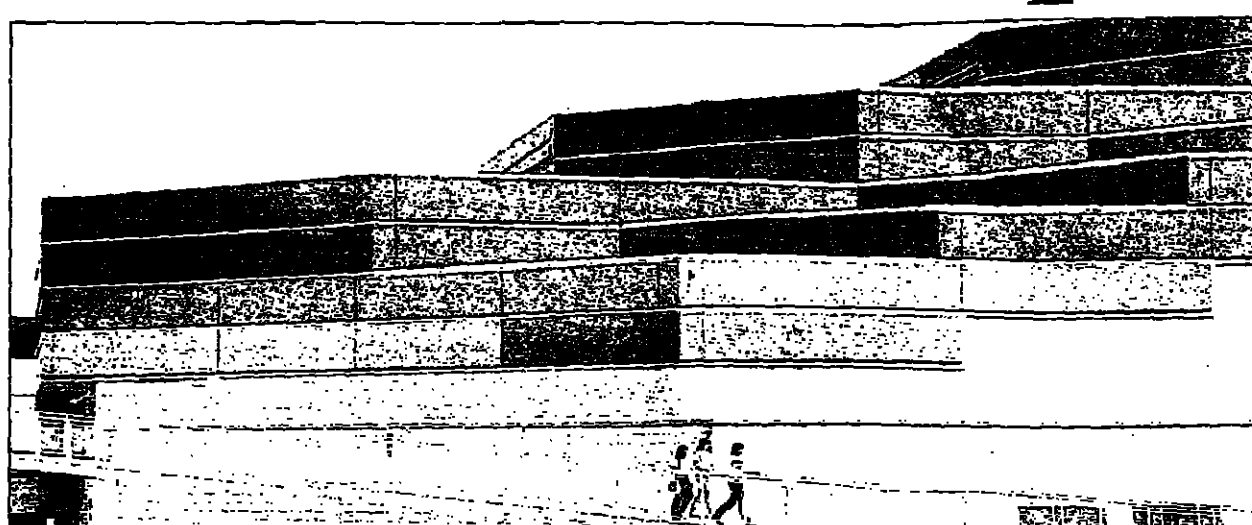
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EDUCATION

Room at the top for a shake-up



Which are Britain's top universities? Until last year it was impolite to ask, although private answer — Oxford, Cambridge and a few others including, of course, their own. In a society supposedly obsessed by class distinctions, all universities belonged to the same club, and every member was equal.

When there were only 45 universities, this strange mixture of elitism and egalitarianism just about made sense. Attempts in the mid-1980s by an over-enthusiastic research establishment to divide all higher education institutions into three divisions had been dismissed as, well, over-enthusiastic and un-English. But since the abolition of the distinction between universities and polytechnics, the number of universities has doubled. Dornish etiquette has begun to crumble.

An elite group — or, to be state-of-the-art, a premiership — is emerging. It is not a club, more a huddle. But already ministers, civil servants and quangoes are showing interest. They listen to top-table conversations and discreetly make lists of the favoured universities on napkins, name cards, the backs of menus... Then the lists are carefully slipped into their top pockets — to emerge, ten years on, in a White Paper?

The universities on these lists are, at first sight — if you are lucky enough to glimpse them before they are quietly filed away — utterly predictable, but, on second thoughts, surprising. Oxford and Cambridge, naturally. University College London and Imperial College select themselves. The London School of Economics is half-in, half-out. Edinburgh is there, much to

the dismay of Glasgow. So is Warwick, envied by its fellow new universities of the 1960s. Birmingham is the only big civic to be a regular member of the new elite. Manchester has visiting rights.

No real surprises. Manchester would certainly have been a full, not a fringe, member had such a list been compiled a generation ago. The list ignores the recovery of the other big civics in the most recent round of research assessment and misses rising stars such as Bath. But, with a little adjustment here and there, it is a defensible list of the top research universities in Britain today.

It is an odd list, nevertheless, because most of the universities on it are odd institutions. Oxford and Cambridge are unique. They do not offer a model that other universities, even if they wanted to, could emulate. Three are schools of London University; two of these, Imperial and the LSE, have a restricted subject range. One, Edinburgh, is an odd university by Scottish standards — too English! Only three, therefore — Warwick, Birmingham and Manchester — are "normal" universities, possibly only two, because Warwick has nothing messy like a medical school.

Another oddity of the emerging elite is that it has coalesced around a grievance. Its members believe they are being held back, or otherwise discriminated against, by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). Most of their departments were rated either 4 or 5, the two top grades, in last year's research assessment exercise. But the HEFCE, when it came to deciding allocations for research, capped those to the strong research univer-

Which universities are at the head of the lists of the great and good who matter in higher education, and is the order changing? Peter Scott tells tales out of college



Manchester, top left, and Warwick universities, quietly moving up towards the long-established elite that includes such bastions of excellence as Cambridge, left, and Oxford



sities in order to protect the weak. Most of the elite group were capped, although so too were Bath, Sussex and King's College, London. The funding council's intention, of course, was not to punish excellence but to manage rates of

change. No university was allowed more than a 15 per cent increase. Their deprivation is only relative. Oxford and Cambridge still receive more than £40 million apiece for research. Altogether, the elite group takes almost 30 per cent of

the total, excluding Edinburgh, which is funded by the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council not the HEFCE.

However, if the elite is defined as those which receive grants of more than £20 million for research, a

subtly different group emerges. There are nine universities in this heavyweight division. Oxford, Cambridge, University and Imperial Colleges, Edinburgh and Birmingham are still there. Manchester's membership is confirmed. But the LSE and Warwick drop out (because they are both comparatively small institutions), and Glasgow and Leeds join.

Most members of the self-selected elite are within 50 miles of London. That is where its centre of gravity is to be found. This bias towards the comfortable South is not an accident, a pretext for the re-grinding of northern axes. Except at the climax of the industrial revolution a century and a half ago, the South has always been the natural home of elites.

But the distribution of Britain's older universities still reflects that time when the industrial North and Midlands achieved a brief predominance. As a result there are "too many" universities in the North forcing the southern middle-class to migrate northwards as students — which may help to explain the back-to-back Lowry-esque nostalgia of the metropolitan chattering classes.

The immediate issue in higher education, however, is not the North-South divide. It is, if a university elite is now unavoidable, how it should be defined. The elite starting to emerge is made up of exceptional universities, not just because of the excellence of their research and scholarship but because they have limited rather than comprehensive missions. So it will be an impermeable elite.

An alternative, extended elite could be defined with a different centre of gravity in the big civic universities: Birmingham and

Manchester but also Southampton, Sheffield, Leeds. A few tentative meetings of these universities have already been held, mainly it seems to discuss the trials and tribulations of managing medical schools. They are almost as eminent in research. But, except in size, they are not exceptional. Most undergraduate teaching, proliferating postgraduate (and post-experience) courses, continuing education — they do a bit of everything. An elite based on them would be permeable. Other, non-elite, universities could emulate and influence them.

Some, in Oxford, Cambridge and the London fragments, argue that elites are by definition exceptional. In the United States the top research universities include a disproportionate number of private institutions such as Harvard, Chicago and Stanford. But at the heart of the American academic elite are the great state universities — California, Michigan, Wisconsin. The heartland of the British system is the civic universities. Perhaps that is where the centre of gravity of its elite should be located, too.

An important advantage of this alternative elite would be that these universities would be far better able to engage in a dialogue with the other powerful force in British higher education, the former polytechnics. In most cases, they have no choice. They are next-door neighbours. Oxford or Imperial, in contrast, have so little in common with the "new" universities there is nothing much to talk about. In a mass system, the synergy between a civic-university elite and the openness of the "new" universities could be immensely creative.

● The author is Professor of Education, University of Leeds.

The group is not a club; it is more of a huddle

The elite could start a dialogue with former polys

Tobacco ad ban is a smokescreen for truth

Kevin Barron's Bill to ban tobacco advertising is due to receive its second reading in the House of Commons on Friday. But the debate is a red herring and will do little to cut the number of young smokers. More important is to discuss why health education in the UK has failed to convince so many young people that smoking is harmful.

It is estimated that 38 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women in the UK aged between 20 and 24 are regular smokers. Baffled and frustrated by what looks like mass suicide by a significant proportion of the younger generation, there has been a search for the evil genius that has led our children astray. And in the dock is tobacco advertising.

The Government has already signalled its intention of undercutting support for Barron's Bill by introducing new restrictions on tobacco advertising. But neither the demands for a ban nor the Government's fancy footwork should divert our attention from the real issue. Twenty-five years of expensive anti-smoking campaigns by the Department of Health (DoH) and the Health Education Authority (HEA) have produced only modest results. No wonder a scapegoat is needed. But the 40 per cent of young adults smoking cannot be blamed on advertising alone.

There is a good case against tobacco advertising but it is not the one the health activists use. They argue that advertising increases consumption and recruits young smokers. The industry counters that it merely encourages smokers to switch brands.

It is a sterile argument. The case against advertising is not that it encourages young people to smoke but that it makes it more difficult for them not to do so.

Teachers, whose views on health education are seldom sought, will appreciate the distinction: health activists, who tend to know more about

A muddled strategy is failing the young

epidemiology than adolescents, will not. Of all the factors that recruit teenagers into smoking, advertising is probably the least persuasive. Peer group attitudes and the example of parents and older siblings exert much greater pressure.

The role of tobacco advertising is not to recruit but to subvert: it undermines the health warning by its very existence. Health warnings mean little to adolescents anyway: death is far away and cancer only a name. By permitting advertising, the adult world provides an alibi for those who wish to give in to



Children continue to smoke

temptation. This argument should be weighed against the advertisers' insistence on freedom of speech. Tobacco is the only product that is harmful if used in the way the manufacturer intended. So is freedom to advertise worth the cost of giving young people what amounts to official permission to smoke?

The case against tobacco advertising is convincing, but a ban will do little more than give health education a second chance. And it is doubtful whether that chance will be taken unless the structure of health education is altered.

Its fundamental weakness is that it is leaderless. "The director," wrote François

Truffaut of film making, "is the only person with the whole thing in his mind." And it is such a person, a guiding intelligence, that health education is lacking. In practice, no one department or individual is responsible, and any strategy is limp and incoherent.

The Government tells a different story. Everything is under control. The DoH's White Paper, *The Health of the Nation*, provides the strategic framework and encourages local "health alliances", which will include schools. But what happens in schools is the responsibility of the Department for Education (DfE), and the two departments do not have a close relationship. Each jealously guards its territory. Those who know about health seldom have anything to do with those who know about education.

The HEA, the principal vehicle for delivering health education, has no direct access to schools. If it wants to know what schools are doing, it has to ask the DfE. If it wants to influence schools, it has to work through those local health alliances, assuming that the schools have the time and inclination to join. Some headteachers might be reluctant to take part, particularly when they hear the health alliances described as a plethora of agencies with a contribution to make.

What the Government calls a strategy is in reality a well-intentioned muddle. All health education, both in and out of school, should be put under the direction of one minister and one organisation. The latter should reflect the interests of education more than health. Doctors are useful for explaining scientific facts, but are not much use at putting those facts across to young people. We must press for a shake-up in the way health education is organised.

JOHN RAE

● The author is director of the *Forum Group*, a trust concerned with alcohol misuse.



Swanlea School features state-of-the-art technology

A school for the 21st century

WHEN the architects submitted their designs for the first local authority secondary school to be built in London for more than a decade, the new pressures on headteachers and education authorities were uppermost in their minds.

Swanlea School, in Bethnal Green, east London, which opened officially on Friday, was given a high degree of flexibility to cope with curriculum changes, and features to cut down running costs and maximise the potential for generating income and catering for the local community.

The school cost £9.55 million, and will accommodate more than 1,000 pupils in an area of growing population. Stewart Rayment, who chairs the education committee in the borough of Tower Hamlets, says: "We see the school as a flagship for the local education authority to set standards for the 21st century."

Every classroom at Swanlea has access to an information technology network with 650 outlets, the product of a £500,000 City Challenge grant.

However, it was the school's innovative central

mall which landed the commission for the Bristol-based Percy Thomas Partnership. Professor Sir Colin Stanfield Smith, the firm's consultant, set out to create a series of "shop windows" for pupils and visitors, but also to minimise heating costs.

The design process coincided with the introduction in Tower Hamlets of local management of schools, making governors responsible for income and running costs. As a result, the library, language laboratories, sports hall, restaurant and assembly hall are all intended for use by outside organisations. The architects say: "The aim is to make the school a genuine community amenity and to help it earn revenue to boost its budget."

By providing a landmark for the community, Ron Morgan, the project architect, hopes to create a feeling of local pride that will reduce the risk of vandalism. Mr Rayment says: "The need to build more schools is still with us. The Government must look sympathetically upon us if they are sincerely concerned about education in inner-city areas."

JOHN O'LEARY

Poor play areas let care slide

THE DRAB, tarmac playgrounds that ring many British schools could be helping to create a generation of bullies and vandals who care little about the world in which they live.

A new study indicates that the unwell, ugly and litter-strewn playground should be put alongside the computer game and video nasty as causing potential harm to young minds.

Well-managed play areas with nature trails, dens and ponds not only stimulate children but send signals that adults care for them and the world at large, the research shows. A play area bereft of nature and devoid of places to explore adds to low esteem by making children believe they are not valued by the world or the adults around them.

Wendy Titman, research co-ordinator with Learning Through Landscapes, the trust that carried out the study, says: "Children believe that nobody cares for their school and so they are also not worth caring about. Many children seemed genuinely distressed by mess and expressed the view that acts of vandalism to the school grounds were a direct attack on them."

She says the state of playgrounds could be turning many children into cynics who flout discipline. "Children look at the degradation around them from the school classroom," she says, "and draw comparisons between practising and preaching."

The study found that where schools had developed the grounds sensitively for play and teaching, positive changes in child behaviour had occurred.

NICK NUTTALL

● Wendy Titman's report, "Special Places: Special People", is available from Learning Through Landscapes, Southside Offices, Law Courts, Winchester.

Rights of the expelled

The expulsion of a pupil from school is often traumatic. For a child in an examination year, such as Juliet Pennington's son whose case was described on these pages last week, it can be a catastrophe.

Yet, sadly, expulsion is too commonly the price paid for a breakdown in communication and procedures. Permanent exclusion — to use the education jargon — is frequently the result of the failure of parents, teachers, governors and local education authorities (LEAs) to understand the law relating to school discipline.

As a solicitor and school governor, I want to give some basic advice that might help parents and pupils should they suddenly find themselves lost in the maze of regulations and statutes that govern disciplinary procedures in state schools. Unfortunately, it does not apply to the independent schools, which remain a law unto themselves.

A headteacher who imposes a permanent exclusion is required by law to notify the pupil and parents, explaining the reasons for it and informing them of their right of appeal to the governing body and the LEA. Any exclusion procedure must include the possibility of reinstatement.

If the parents appeal to the LEA and/or the governors, they must be allowed to make their representations to a governors' exclusion panel consisting of at least three members. In advance of the meeting, they must be supplied with the headteacher's report. If the pupil denies the offence, he or she has the right to challenge the evidence on which the headteacher's decision was based and to call and give evidence in support of their case. Most procedures allow the parents and pupil to be supported by a "friend", who could be a solicitor.

To save duplication, appeals to the governors and the LEA are usually combined in the same hearing. The governors and the LEA have to decide whether they think the pupil probably committed the offence which led to the exclusion. If so, or if the pupil has admitted the offence, they will then hear representations as to why the exclusion should be revoked. In a voluntary aided school, that matter will be considered by the governors alone and the LEA will have no say. In a county or maintained school, the view of the LEA will prevail.

LEAs are in a difficult position. If the LEA supports the head's original decision, it will be obliged by law to find the pupil an alternative place or home tuition. Thus, its inclination may be to order reinstatement in the hope that a lesson has been learnt.

If the pupil is not reinstated, he or she has the right of appeal to a panel entirely independent of the school. Again, it would be advisable to engage the services of an experienced solicitor or competent "friend".

The permanent exclusion procedure, although necessarily legalistic, is still a pastoral function and should be conducted with as much care for the pupil as is possible.

The parents and their "friend" should try to bring forward arguments which might affect them if they were governors. If the parents want to make a fight they should engage a solicitor with advocacy experience, who can ensure that the governors and the LEA follow a proper procedure and have before them all the relevant facts.

JOHN GARDINER

● The author is a solicitor with German and Soar, Nottingham, and chairman of governors at a comprehensive school.

If you want a serious fight, hire a solicitor

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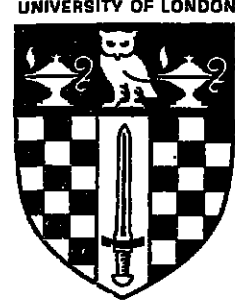
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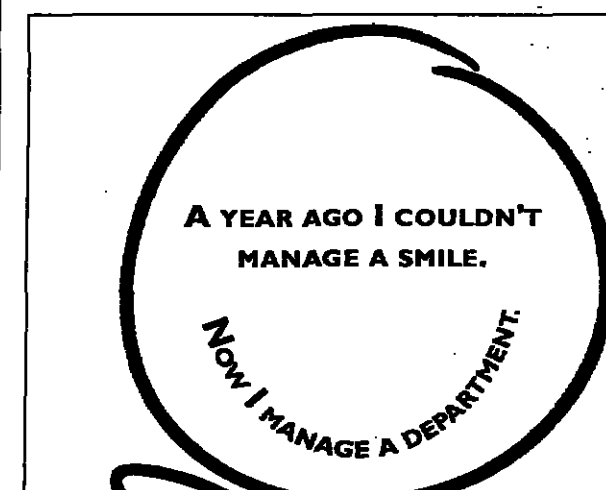
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Two Faculty Lecturerships in Italian

Applications are invited for the above posts. These are joint appointments, the one with Balliol and St Anne's College and the other with St Hugh's, New and Oriel Colleges. Joint university and college stipend according to age on the scale currently £16,678 to £22,077 per annum. Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates able to take responsibility for a wide range of teaching in the field of Italian literature, language and linguistics. Applications would be welcome from candidates with research interests in one or more of the following areas: Dante, Italian linguistic studies, Nineteenth-century Italian studies; candidates with other research interests should not be deterred from applying. The successful candidate will take up office on 1 October 1994 or, by arrangement, at some other date.

No separate application to the colleges is required. Further particulars concerning the appointments and their scope, together with application forms, may be obtained (on request) in writing from the Secretary of the Board of the Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages, 27 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JF, to whom completed applications should be sent by 17 March 1994. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

UPPINGHAM

Uppingham School requires a Mathematician to teach Mathematics throughout the School.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from The Headmaster's Secretary, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Leicestershire, LE15 9DE.

Telephone: 0572 822216. Fax: 0572 822332.

Applicants are asked to provide a full C.V., and to give the names of two referees.

Uppingham is a school with 600 pupils, and a sixth-form of 320, including 120 girls. 85 pupils are currently studying Maths at A level.

Applicants should be willing to take a full part in the life of this predominantly boarding school.

It is hoped that interviews will take place in the week beginning 20th February.



University of the
West of England

Faculty Administrator

We need a flexible professional to lead and manage administrative support in the Faculty of Education, one of the leading providers of teacher training in the UK. This senior post calls for broad skills in managing people and systems and in supporting policy formulation and determination in a stimulating and changing environment. You should be qualified to degree or equivalent level, with a wide range of administrative experience including staff management, preferably in higher education. We would expect good interpersonal and influencing skills and you should be able to communicate effectively both orally and in writing. Computer literacy and experience of committee servicing are also highly desirable.

Salary will be in the range £19,300 - £22,300. We would particularly welcome applications from black people and members of other minority ethnic groups and disabled people all of whom are under-represented in the workforce. Applications will be considered on merit.

For further information and an application form to be returned by 21 February 1994 please ring our 24 hour answerphone service on 0272 763813 or write to Personnel Services, UWE Bristol, Frenchay Campus, Coldharbour Lane, Bristol BS16 1QY.

Please quote reference number A408/T

GRESHAM
COLLEGE

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSORS OF GEOMETRY (and the other mathematical Sciences) and RHETORIC (on this occasion, Contemporary History)

The Council of Gresham College invites applications from men and women who wish to be considered for appointment as Gresham Professors of GEOMETRY and RHETORIC, and nominations concerning candidates of appropriate standing who might be approached. The Chair of Geometry now includes the other mathematical sciences. On this occasion, the College is particularly interested in candidates in the field of contemporary history to fill the Chair of Rhetoric. The appointments will take effect in September 1994.

Gresham College was established in 1567 under the Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, and is primarily concerned to support programmes of free public lectures in the general areas of the disciplines provided for under the terms of Gresham's bequest. The College also arranges seminars and conferences in which the Professors may choose to be involved.

The appointments will be for a period of three years, in the case of Geometry, and two years in the case of Rhetoric; the principal obligation is that Professors offer a minimum of six public lectures in each academic year, on some aspect of the discipline which they represent, to bring to a general audience an awareness of the significance and intellectual development of the subject-matter chosen. An honorarium of £5,000 p.a. is payable.

Further particulars are available from the Provost, Rev. T. Gresham College, Barnard's Inn Hall, Holborn, London, EC1N 2BH. Tel: 071-631 0575. Fax: 071-631 5208.

The closing date for applications is Monday 28 February 1994.

Hugh Baird College

Principal

£48,000 + PRP

Hugh Baird College is a tertiary college situated in Bootle, Merseyside. The College has grown by about 30% over the last three years and now has some 6500 students of whom about 2000 are full time. There are 160 full time teaching staff, approximately 60 FTE part time teaching staff and 90 support staff. A major building and refurbishing programme is underway estimated to cost £5 million.

The College has a strong reputation as a provider of high quality education, training, counselling and pastoral care. It is committed to equality of opportunity and openness of access.

Governors invite applications for this post, to start August/September 1994.

Candidates should have good academic qualifications, a strong record of achievement in management and a wide experience of Further Education.

The successful applicant will share our belief that incorporation represents a major opportunity for the college to enhance its outstanding record. He/she will have the vision and commitment to develop what has already been achieved by our staff and to widen the role of the college within the community.

An attractive remuneration package will be offered to include base salary negotiable around £48,000, performance related bonus and relocation expenses.

For an application package please telephone the Clerk to the Corporation on 051 934 4423 or write to him at Hugh Baird College, Balliol Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 7EW.

Closing date for applications will be 28 February 1994 and interviews will be held during the week commencing 21 March 1994.

HUGH BAIRD

COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL
of Geelong Grammar School

Following the appointment of Mr J.E. Lewis, as Head Master of Eton College, the Council of Geelong Grammar School invites applications from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the position of Principal.

Geelong Grammar School Australia is a co-educational day and boarding school on four campuses - Corio, Glamorgan, Highton and Timbertop. The total enrolment is approximately 1650 students from Kindergarten to Year 12.

The successful applicant would be expected to take up the position no later than 1 January 1995. It may be possible to negotiate an earlier start.

A booklet giving information about the position can be obtained from:

The Chairman
Geelong Grammar School Council
C/- Level 10, 22 William Street
Melbourne Vic 3000
Australia

Applications close on 28 February 1994 and should be sent to the above address.

GEELONG GRAMMAR SCHOOL
CORIO GLAMORGAN HIGHTON TIMBERTOP



THEATRE page 34

Hilarious: Gogol's *The Government Inspector* planted in the wastes of rural Ulster in 1900

ARTS

BOOKS page 35

Praise for a survey of 20th-century poetry, but T.S. Eliot falls victim to political correctness



Taking a risk on the road

The Royal Ballet is hoping that small is beautiful, at least where touring is concerned. Debra Craine reports

In the good old days, when costs were low and subsidies were high, Britain's biggest ballet company would pack up its pointe shoes and tutus and take its great works on the road. From Bristol to Birmingham, Plymouth to Manchester, the likes of *Giselle*, *Manon*, *Cinderella* and *The Sleeping Beauty* were trundled around the regions.

This week, the Royal Ballet is on the road again, but this time the heavyweight heroines have been left at home, too grand to make the journey. Instead, Covent Garden's resident company is taking a smaller group to smaller venues to do smaller works, the majority never seen before. This new initiative, pithily titled *Dance Bites*, signals a major shift in Royal Ballet policy: from now on the company will be seen in the regions not as an opera house behemoth but as a troupe of top-notch dancers displayed in an adventurous repertoire.

The timing of this mini-tour is particularly apposite. It comes as the Royal Ballet is under attack, both for the exclusivity of its high ticket prices at Covent Garden and for the conservative nature of its repertoire. So here is a chance to see Britain's premier ballet company outside its London base at ticket prices just 25 per cent of those in the Royal Opera House. And doing the kind of high-risk programme unlikely to be seen at home.

Starting tonight in Leicester and moving to Cambridge later in the week before winding up in Blackpool on February 15, two dozen dancers from the Royal Ballet will perform three new works — by house choreographers Ashley Page, William Tuckett and Matthew Hart — along with Ashton's *Monotones* (the "white" half) and William Forsythe's *Her-*

man Schmerman, a big hit at Covent Garden for Sylvie Guillem (who will perform it in Leicester and Cambridge). All three cities have been chosen because they have existing dance audiences: this is not a tour to introduce people to ballet.

"We are looking at this as a wonderful and very positive experiment and we'll see how it goes," says Andrew Kyle, director of touring for the Arts Council, which organised *Dance Bites*. "It may need to include some conventional programming and go to more obvious places. But if we can make this tour work, and I expect we will, I think it's exactly the way forward. We are certainly not going down the route of touring full-scale classical ballets."

Such words may disappoint regional audiences hoping to see their favourite ballets at cut-down prices: they may even disappoint the Royal Ballet itself which — in an ideal world — would have preferred to continue its large-scale touring in Britain. But there are irrefutable arguments for a new approach.

"In the past the idea was to take the big pieces to show them as near as possible to the way they were seen in the opera house," says Anthony Russell-Roberts, administrative director of the Royal Ballet. "We would have liked ideally to have gone on doing that, but it became clear when Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet rooted themselves in Birmingham (in 1990) that they were acquiring a lot of our key heritage works and major versions of the classics, so it wouldn't take a magician to realise that a few years down the line we wouldn't have too much that was different."

The cost of touring large-scale productions was abso-



William Forsythe's Covent Garden hit *Herman Schmerman*, part of the Royal Ballet's new *Dance Bites* tour

lutely spectacular. And it's long been our view that what would be really good to do would be to find a formula that helped us to develop young choreographers. It won't have escaped your notice that with the extraordinary high prices we charge here that our rep has been unduly safe. And we're not pleased with that. So what's really exciting about *Dance Bites* is that it's an absolute intention to do a programme that does have a modern cutting edge."

While not exactly cheap, this "modern cutting edge" does save on the elaborate sets and inflated casts of the full-length

story ballet. Large-scale touring costs about £130,000 a week. *Dance Bites* only £80,000. However, its income potential is also very limited: top price at the Leicester Haymarket is £15, compared with £57 at Covent Garden.

Still, in the long term, it is the development of new choreography that matters. According to Russell-Roberts, the Royal is keen to present a more challenging repertoire at the opera house and is looking to *Dance Bites* to help provide the material. Future years will see the tour expanded to two weeks and possibly three, and established choreographers from outside the Royal will

also be invited to contribute. "We're not automatically saying there will be a link between the work on the mini-tour and in the house but it's something that would be highly desirable to have."

For a young choreographer like Matthew Hart the smaller scale of *Dance Bites* is a welcome opportunity to learn his craft. "It gives us the opportunity to create work without the pressure of an opera house audience. It's such a huge stage and you know the prestige that comes with the opera house — there is no way you want to fail."

For the more experienced Ashley Page, *Dance Bites* is

also a plus, although he adds that rehearsals for his work *Renard* pointed up the shortcomings of trying to build a separate tour while maintaining a heavy performance load at the opera house.

"The problem is, and it's not the company's fault, it puts a hell of a strain on the rest of the repertoire, rehearsal-wise, so it's not an ideal situation to make new work in. Allowances have to be made to squeeze it in; and it puts a strain on the dancers because a handful are carrying the bulk of the load. It needs to be better organised time-wise."

● *Dance Bites* opens tonight at the Leicester Haymarket (0533 536797)

DANCE

A gamble that pays off nicely

Resolution
The Place

WHO are all these people packing The Place night after night to see unknown dance groups? The "house full" signs have been up some evenings, and I have not seen many empty seats at all during the "Resolution" series.

Of course, the spectators are taking a gamble as well as the performers, and each of my three recent visits contained at least one dud on programmes ranging from two to five items. But the shows were never without some interest, and among the new contenders was at least one of whom you will hear more: Arthur Pita, still in his final year at the London Contemporary Dance School.

Pita had the audience cheering the energy, pace and originality of his dances

for six fellow students in *Performance*, set to his own ingenious adaptation of speeches from Peter Handke's play, *Offending The Audience*, which discusses the gap between

expectation and reality. Making the dancers (all women) wear one ballet pointe shoe with the other foot bare enabled him to develop unexpected patterns and combinations — and he underlined the effect of the text by using a video camera to show, on a big screen, what off-stage members of the cast were doing in the wings.

Javier de Frutos, dancing a solo to Ravel's *Bolero*, made sure of the attention that other choreography cannot reach by wearing absolutely nothing except a tattoo around his left arm. Actually, I think that his amazing muscular control, his abrupt phrasing, and his staccato movement of fingers, feet, eyes, mouth and (almost) every part in between would have made their effect anyway. But why he called the dance *Simone And The Jacaranda Tree* is a mystery to me.

Nor can I tell what made

Catherine Seymour decide that *King Lear* kept Boes but she, James Ramsey and Jeanette Ross, imaginatively garbed by Angela Brookes, performed their arcane rituals with conviction. Equally arcane was a performance piece, *Seemingly So*, by Neil Fisher. His demonstration of cross-dressing (clever costuming by Lesley Crewdson) would have carried more weight as a meditation on sexual natures if the "surprise" ending had not been obvious all along because of the girlish manner he used for the early parts in male attire.

Liv Lorent gets my prize

for musical impertinence thanks to her choice of one movement from Ravel's Violin Sonata to accompany Rot, an intermittently amusing duet which she describes as

"an unmarried woman's word on marriage". My prize for persistence goes to Julie Blackman for her solo *Chronicles From The Book Of Time*: she spent half an hour getting nowhere slowly, and threatens to develop and perform a whole collection of such "Chronicles" during 1994.

Both Cassini seemed likely, for most of her four-hour, *Getting Nowhere* Faster, to rank only an honourable mention for theatrical presentation of manipulative relationships, because the conventional movement she used was less interesting than the ideas she put over. But in the last few minutes she suddenly added real movement interest with a hilarious, fast-moving demonstration of how to cheat at musical chairs. Developing that might even get her somewhere faster.

JOHN PERCIVAL

In the tunnel of baby love

Bambino Mio
BBC1
Dandelion Dead
ITV

You don't miss what you don't have is one of those trite, dishonest self-denials of which we Brits are so fond (worse things happen at sea). In last night's *Screen One*: *Bambino Mio* by Colin Welland, Julie Walters played Alice, an affluent but barren 42-year-old widow so desperate to adopt a baby that she jumped through flaming bureaucratic hoops, including a psychiatric check-up with a smirking shrink. "Did you miss not having a father?" he asked, scribbling and smiling. "You don't miss what you don't have," was her gay riposte. At which he abruptly stopped writing, and looked thoughtful.

The essential tug of this play may have escaped me, I admit it. The baby is a stumbling block. But even if one substituted a different object of desire — a packet of Hobnobs, for example — and traced Alice's grim, graily quest in chocolate-covered terms, it would still be difficult to empathise with such tunnel-vision, with so little else to go on.

Imagine: woman wants her own packet of Hobnobs. Finds herself with Hobnobs, but loses Hobnobs, traumatically, in huge, stunning, veritable French vineyard. Is told she can never have Hobnobs. Hears of foreign, unloved Hobnobs that can be had at hefty price. Flies to dusty South American city to be united with Hobnobs. And so on, until — what? Well, obviously, she gets some Hobnobs, and everyone cries with relief.



Georges Corraface and Julie Walters get their bambino in BBC1's "real-life" play

It was based on a true story, of course. Julie Walters was all brave and emotional, often filling the screen with a wet face pole-axed by grief, but underlying one's admiration for the performance, and for the character, was this niggling awareness that she was paying tribute to a real person, the way she did last year in Jack Rosenthal's *Wide-Eyed and Legless*, dying of ME.

I have no idea why the words "A True Story" are considered a recommendation for drama. A dramatist given free imaginative rein to write a play on this subject might have escaped the linearity of *Bambino Mio*, might have hinted at Alice's selfish motives, and would certainly have introduced far more interesting conflicts in the other

areas of her life. That hunky, loyal, caring French boyfriend (Georges Corraface), for example, was too good to be true.

On the plus side, Colin Welland's clever, literate and sensitive script still held surprises ("You don't miss what you don't have"), and there were many good cinematic scenes not dependent on dialogue. After frantically searching a busy French transit lounge for her South American baby, Alice and the hunky boyfriend give up. She sits down and waits for him to bring coffee (I told you he was wonderful); and then hears baby gurgling sounds, very close by. The camera stays on her face, a paradoxical mixture of fear and certainty, before she dares to look. (This is a bit that wouldn't work so well with Hobnobs.)

As for supporting cast — oddly, there wasn't one. Every-one else was unknown, foreign, or a refugee from *Eldorado*. It shows how fragile the story was, that a few named actors would threaten to unbalance it.

Happily, no such problem faced LWT's firm-as-a-rock *Dandelion Dead* simultaneously on ITV (first of a two-part), which was easily filmed, leisurely paced and gloriously cast. It starred Michael Kitchen as a small, shallow, amiable 1920s wife-poisoner (a true story, alas), all cheek-shine, waistcoat and waxed moustache, a cross between Thomas Hardy and a boiled shrimp.

LYNNE TRUSS

ROCK: The new sound from Nashville and, below, folk without pain

THE new wave of new country, or whatever it's being called this week, has been threatening to break on these shores for so long that even true believers must have found their thoughts turning, for a while, to the story of the boy who cried wolf. But with Garth Brooks' album installed in this week's top five and both of Wynonna's phenomenally successful albums finally being released here today, the predicted mass market breakthrough is beginning to look more of a reality.

Trisha Yearwood could be next in line. Her first two albums were both million-sellers in America but, more to the point, she is the first of the new breed of Nashville stars to make a firm commitment to tour Europe regularly.

The 29-year-old singer, who has a degree in business studies, presented an image a long way removed from the spangly glamour of an older generation of country queens.

Country queen in the making

Trisha Yearwood
Shaw Theatre

Although squeezed into a black outfit which made her look a bit like a circus ringmaster, her fair hair and well-scrubbed looks suggested the wholesome appeal of the girl next door. This chimed with a performing style which was, in the main, natural and unaffected, almost to the point of being plain.

Backed by a modern Nashville road band — five highly skilled musicians, two of them women, and all equally well versed in the conventions of rock as those of traditional country — she applied her agile, spotless voice to an impeccably well-groomed repertoire of other people's compositions.

Her music has frequently been likened to that of Linda Ronstadt, and as Yearwood's faithful version of the Eagles song, "New Kid In Town", underlined, if she had emerged in a previous decade she would have been categorised as a soft rock singer. But country's heart-beat has strengthened and quickened in recent years, and Yearwood has her finger firmly on the pulse.

She strode with a purposeful gait through her first hit, "She's In Love With The Boy", and the swampy "Wrong Side Of Memphis". There was a playful duet with pianist Becky Priest, which got a bit raucous towards the end. But

some things never change, and it was the big, sentimental ballads which provided the centrepiece of the show, notably "The Nightingale", a haunting melody sung with just a piano accompaniment, and a bravura performance of "Down On My Knees", both from her current album, *The Song Remembers When*.

She came unstuck early on, succumbing to a brief coughing fit during "The Woman Before Me" only minutes after reminding us of a similar mishap when she played this venue last September. The incident confirmed an overall impression of a gifted singer for whom the stage is not a natural environment. Clearly not an exhibitionist by nature, and with no deep message of her own to impart, she seemed at times like a blank sheet of paper. It was a pleasant show and her technique was not in doubt. But there wasn't quite enough of her to go round.

DAVID SINCLAIR

Whimsical duo

Ultramarine
Astoria II

because Robert Wyatt, guest vocalist on *United Kingdoms*, is otherwise engaged, there is little necessity for the earplugging antics of yesterday at the band's performances. With Hammond playing bass and samplers and Cooper using a bank of mixers and other equipment to trigger off an array of sounds, a laid-back, thoughtful quality pervades. Expanded to a five-piece for live purposes, Matt Waters's fluid sax lines provided a lyric addition and the solid rhythm lines of their two openers, "No Time" and "Pansy", set the foundations for a concert that embraced an improvisatory heart.

Because Ultramarine favour instrumentals and

enhanced predictability and spontaneity. The architecture suggested by "British Summer Time", "English Heritage" and "Hooter" was miles of sunlit colonnades and mazes.

This was, perhaps, picked up by a front row of dancers who, lacking only Isadora Duncan's togas to be truly authentic, inadvertently became the centre of attention for many of the crowd in the elbow-room-only throng. Hammond and Cooper are beaming, chunky chaps for whom the Lycra shorts and frozen choreography of the dance genre are remote ideas.

Crouching attentively over their instruments, they seemed shy and immobile.

It was left to drummer Simon Collins and keyboardist Simon Kay to provide the odd, rock-orientated gesture. A large screen on which images of cornfields at sunset and the like were projected was the only other visual element provided.

Boring? Not in the slightest. Acid House-inspired squelches gave way to perambulating piano riffs and snatches of steel guitar. An electronically reproduced Wyatt sang skatelines on "Badger", evoking a jazzy fusion. An encore, "Panther", strengthened Ultramarine's claim to a wide range of influences and the audience left, pensive and irredeemably curious for more.

LOUISE GRAY

Stephen Spender praises a survey of modern poetry but sees its attempt to debunk T.S. Eliot as a symptom of political correctness

Exploding like poets

In this collection of assessments of 20th-century poets writing in English Ian Hamilton, the editor, succeeds, on the whole triumphantly, in his declared aim of providing a map of modern poetry in English. He qualifies this by adding: "I want it to be seen as serious and useful, but I will not mind if it is read for fun, as a kind of documentary entertainment."

The book is produced in the style of earlier *Oxford Companions* to various literatures. The great difference is that the style and manner of previous volumes — despite acknowledgement to various "contributors" — is anonymous, whereas the contributions by various authors to the present volume are initialled, and the names corresponding to the initials easily discoverable from an introductory "key".

Inevitably most of the contributions are short paragraphs rather than essays. But there are many longer ones, some of them running to three or four double-column pages. The sum of these essays adds up to an anthology of informed current critical opinion about modern poetry. This is as revealing of 20th-century poetics as much of the poetry discussed.

Hamilton keeps his contributors on a loose rein, but all respond to certain editorial obligations laid on them: that they provide essential biographical mate-

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO TWENTIETH CENTURY POETRY IN ENGLISH
Edited by Ian Hamilton
OUP, £25

rial about each poet while describing the nature and character of the poetry; and that they perhaps indicate the degree of the poet's importance within some concept of modern poetry. Criticism may be damning, but only in cases where some reputation is completely bogus (as with Ella Wheeler Wilcox).

This book is not an arena for carrying on feuds between poets, and there are limits here to the outspoken: though fun is provided by some critics slipping in some snide remarks about their colleagues, especially the Americans. Thus in a thoughtful appraisal of John Berryman,

Christopher Benfey remarks: "His imaginative life seems, in retrospect, a ventriloquist's search for an appropriate dummy"; and Martin Seymour-Smith, writing about Gregory Corso, comments drily: "Corso, less noticed in recent years, still writes, and has managed to hang on to his hard-won intransigence (or, in original Beat terms, innocence)".

A volume of this kind has (and should have, if it is to be alive) certain characteristics of a manifesto: something of which Hamilton is aware when in his introduction he relates "English" to "American" poetry, referring to arguments of A. Alvarez in his anthology *The New Poetry* and Helen Vendler's introduction to her anthology *Modern American Verse*. Considered as a



Auden: a sovereign touch

manifesto, this *Oxford Companion* makes Auden the most important poet of the 20th century, an eminence established by his five pages, as against three and a half each to Eliot and to Yeats, three each to Robert Frost, Elizabeth Bishop and Robert Lowell, two each to Philip Larkin, two each to Ezra Pound and William Carlos Williams.

The essay on Auden by Nicholas Jenkins is perhaps the most brilliantly informative in a collection which contains many excellent essays: among others, Seamus Heaney on Robert Lowell, Caryl Phillips on Wallace Stevens, William Pritchard on Robert Frost, Blake Morrison on Philip Larkin, John Haffenden on William Empson, Amit Chaudhuri on D.H. Lawrence — to

mention only a few which particularly struck me.

This volume serves a very good purpose in bringing poets like Dom Moraes from India, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka from Nigeria, and other writers in English scattered through the world into the community of modern English poetry.

I suppose a book of this kind is bound to have a few let-downs. But the essay here on T.S. Eliot by Hugh Haughton seems worse than a let-down, a gigantic blot. It is written throughout in the kind of encyclopaedic packaged gobbledegook which other writers here so successfully avoid. Haughton awards *The Waste Land* the following summation: "With its hallucinatory iconography of post-war London and summing vision of psychic disintegration, it is one of the inescapable landmarks of 20th-century poetry. Much of Eliot's later career can be understood as an attempt to escape its consequences."

Eliot is treated throughout as a cunning manipulator of his own reputation. "His *Collected Poems*," we are told, "embodies

one of the most complete and cunningly contrived oeuvres in 20th-century literature." And in conclusion: "Eliot's reactionary politics, religious orthodoxy, cultural elitism, and mandarin temperament have done much to render his work suspect to later readers on both sides of the Atlantic." The phrase "cultural elitist" here seems to give the game away. At this point Political Correctness seems to have sneaked into this volume.

The Liverpool poets are put down here, by Martin Seymour-Smith. Given the vociferous "poetry revival" which provides background music as I write these lines, an anthology of 20th-century poetry edited in the year 2000 will look very different from the present one. But probably it is in the Nineties that a century looks back on its own ripeness. This volume traces the modernism of Pound and Eliot, rooted in what they regarded as the tradition, the re-creation in old age of his individualistic Irish self by Yeats, and the exploitation of these by Auden who, with his irrepressible spontaneity, refused to be restrained by the pedantries of modernism.

Sir Stephen Spender's collection of new poems, *Dolphins*, will be published later this month by Faber.

The mole from Eden observes

Russell Hoban is said to have been inspired to write the story of *M.O.L.E. Much Overworked Little Earthmover*, illustrated by Jan Pienkowski (Cape £9.99), by seeing the unaccompanied run of Pienkowski's original pictures. As a sequence, though, these illustrations are not particularly original: they have a marked relationship to those in Virginia Lee Burton's classic picture book *The Little House*.

They are, nevertheless, a departure for Pienkowski — lush paintings with bags of technical effects — and, as with Burton, they show the wrecking of a beautiful rural habitat by tarmac, girders, pylons, and all the other unfortunate things you can now see even on a day-trip to Kent.

As one of the too-numerous body of "green" children's books, *M.O.L.E.* does at least have the distinction of Hoban's story-telling. He — in the person of the mole who has been with us since Eden — knows the value of burrowing under the obvious. His monkey words are the more forceful for the throwaway conversational tones of his underground observer.

Noah features briefly in *M.O.L.E.*, and in the Noah's Ark Board Books illustrated by Nicola Smee (David Ben-

CHILDREN
Brian Alderson

nett £11.99) he has a crate of baby-books all to himself. His own story, told in diminutive form, is followed by five more pretty, but rather unadventurous, animal picture books, all packed up together in a cardboard Ark, along with a



set of four complementary animal bookmarks.

Mimi and the Witch by Elizabeth Gollancz (£9.99) is a toy theatre for young children, especially those with dexterous fingers. The play has ingredients of pantomime, including wolves, witches and a skeleton in a cupboard. You perform it by turning down the pages, scene by scene, so that the brisk, but amusing,

script is horizontal on the lower leaf, with scenes and tab-operated characters vertical on the upper one. This is very jolly, but probably difficult to sustain with an audience of more than two or so at a time.

First published in 1965, the picture fable *Sven's Bridge* by Anita Lobel (*Julia MacRae* £8.99) now makes a most welcome return. It has to do with the foolishness of dictatorial fiat. A stupid king blasts Sven's bridge with his ship's cannon because it gets in his way. Later, of course, he falls into the river where the bridge actually should have been.

What really gives the book its character are Lobel's flatly composed, iconic pictures, saying all that needs to be said with great simplicity, and bedight with borders of fresh flowers.

In *Tick Tock Tales: Stories to Read Around the Clock* by Margaret Mahy, illustrated by Wendy Smith (*Orion* £9.99), the clock idea is a gimmick, an excuse for publishing 12 Mahy stories (most of them reprints) in a new format. That won't detract from the reading-aloud, though, for Mahy has a gift for making even the flimsiest story go with a swing, and Wendy Smith's fresh, child-like pictures are a fitting accompaniment.

Also reissued recently is Mahy's *Raging Robots and Unruly Uddes*, illustrated by Peter Stevenson (*Dent* £8.50) — a tremendous romp, notable for what one character calls "verbal liberation and latitude". Villains Goo, for instance, puts Hooligan Pie on the menu, garnished with peccadilloes, while Heroines Academy serves up Comfort, but almost always cold.

In *The Summer of the Haunting* by William Corlett (*Bodley Head* £8.99), 14-year-old Emma has fluctuating



Two details of Pienkowski's pictures, which inspired Hoban's *M.O.L.E.*: they show how (left) man tramples over mole himself and (above) destroy his rural habitat

affection for Harriet, her "upwardly mobile" single mum, who does classy interior decorating. During a spell at a country-house in Yorkshire the tensions coalesce with other, more ancient troubles until new and old crises are resolved together. This sometimes involves too many banging doors and mysterious voices, but at moments of climax Corlett knows how to

deliver an authentic spooky frisson.

Since children's books are now so welcome a haven for tales about the depressed, the confused and the just plain weak, the praise given to *Listen to the Dark* by Maeve Henry (*Heinemann* £9.99) should cause no surprise. Young Mark Robson thinks that he is being haunted, and his efforts to find out why

result in his uncovering a (fairly obvious) family secret, which has been carefully guarded by his domineering mum and his half-sloshed, redundant dad.

Such drab tales don't add much to the gaiety of nations, and this one seems to owe its plotting to William Mayne's *A Game of Dark*, but without any of the intense, humane vision of that great book.

On the Kiwis' conscience

Alison Roberts

THE HOUSE OF STRIFE

By Maurice Shadbolt

Bloomsbury, £16.99

ONE OF BEN'S

A Tribe Transported

By Maurice Shadbolt

Bloomsbury, £17.99

BORN in 1932, Maurice Shadbolt is a well-known writer in New Zealand, with a handful of awards and a CBE for services to literature. But both these books, the final novel in Shadbolt's New Zealand wars trilogy and his autobiography, are distinguished less by their prose than by the author's skill as a plain — though not a simple — storyteller.

The novel's title should alert us. *The House of Strife* recalls Chaucer's *The House of Fame*, in which history becomes confused with fiction and unwelcome messengers make up their own versions of events. Shadbolt's tale of the scrappy fighting between Maori warrior and British colonialist employs the same playfulness.

His central character, Ferdinand Wildblood, is a romantic poet in Victorian London with a dastardly alter-ego, Henry Youngman. The latter, the real possessor of wild blood, writes scandalous popular fiction about wholly imagined South Sea adventure, both sexual and violent. Both are forced to flee England when Youngman's plagiarism leads to dark threats and chases down foggy backstreets.

Ending up in the newly colonised New Zealand,

Wildblood begins a life of riotous pandering — between Maori tribeleaders who enjoy Youngman's yarn-spinning, and the British military, most of whom act and speak like Victorian cartoons with silly tricorne hats, big britches and swords.

Time and again real life proves stranger and less noble than Youngman's fiction, and while sensitive Maori chief John Heke wants the Englishman to write his tribesman story, to immortalise him as a brave and generous leader, the British are re-writing their own buffoonery, turning disaster into untruthful triumph.

Wildblood tells his story as a much older man back in London — a device which allows for sudden shifts of perspective and plenty of self-aware quips ("Bliss is not

conductive to narrative interest... In respect of storytelling tempo the *Author of All Things* is seldom surpassed").

Beyond all this self-consciousness, the plot rolls on in a reasonably gripping way. It's a rompish story, full of innuendo and Boy's Own description of battles. Shadbolt sides with neither the Maoris nor the British — they are both equally human when it comes to fighting, cowardly sometimes, incompetent and riven by faction at others.

IF HE makes it humorously clear that we cannot trust official versions of the New Zealand wars, Shadbolt does convey their rough spirit. For someone who knew nothing about the island's colonisation, the novel, ironically enough, fills in gaps.

The early chapters of Shadbolt's autobiography, *One of Ben's*, are equally informative and characterful. Shadbolt the autobiographer uses language similar to that of Wildblood, personalising his history and filling it with ironic asides and one-liners.

His ancestors, transported from Hertfordshire for petty thievery — and perhaps worse — are big personalities. A colourful family tree emerges:

here is Ernest Francis, Maurice's grandfather, beginning his own gruff colonial Odyssey, often in trouble and eventually setting himself up as an obsessive lawyer.

Uncle Jack hits upon his own "rewarding vocation": "He became a prospering arsonist, with a professional's pride in his craft."

And Arklow Joe, Maurice's wife's father, is an atheist, a socialist and a book-hoarder, who tells stories to his descendants accompanied by an accordion or a fiddle.

When Shadbolt describes his many predecessors, often embroidering their lives with imagined dialogue, he is on interesting ground. He should have stopped with them.

The account of his own life is far less intriguing: mainly, and obviously, because it is not so historically novel. Time spent in Europe, particularly in Moscow and Sofia during the late fifties, is smokily glamorous. But ultimately the characters involved do not sustain interest. Really, one wants Shadbolt to turn them into pure fiction and so make them more satisfying in his ironic and entertaining style.

Alison Roberts is the arts correspondent of *The Times*.

BEWARE THE WEREWOLF

LONDON
Theatre Royal
Stratford East
Feb 18

KEN HILL's adaptations of *Phantom of the Opera* and *The Invisible Man* both became huge successes on tour and in the West End. His latest monster musical, *Curse of the Werewolf*, stars Robin Nedwell and Toot Palmer and provides an evening of horror, mystery and laughs, mixed with extraordinary special effects. Members are offered seats for £10 (normally £15). Tel 081-534 0310

GLASGOW
Citizens Theatre
Feb 8-9, 15-16
TWO £6 tickets for the price of one for *The Admiral Jones*. Frederick Mohr's one-man show about the adventures of a Scottish seafarer. Tel 041-429 0022

NEWCASTLE
UPON TYNE
Theatre Royal
Feb 7-10

ANTHONY Head stars in *Rope*. Patrick Hamilton's thriller about two Oxford students who experiment with murder. Buy two tickets for the price of one (normally £10, £12, £14). Tel 091-232 2162

HULL
New Theatre
Feb 21

THE TIMES
THEATRE CLUB

LANCASTER
The Dukes
Feb 15-18
SECON board a luxury liner bound for New York. Tim Shoppard's *Rough Crossing* tells of the cast and writers of a new Broadway musical. Facing the just the weather but also a desperate search for an ending to their show. Tickets £4.50 (normally £8). Tel 0524 946817

LEICESTER
Haymarket Theatre
Feb 17-21
BUY two £14 tickets for £8 for Stephen King's chilling thriller, *Misery*, and receive a copy of the novel. Tel 0533 513310

BURY ST EDMUNDS
Theatre Royal
February 18-19
TICKETS have been reduced from £9.50 to £5.50 for a new dance piece from Motionhouse Dance Company. Tel 0294 769505

TO BOOK for any of this week's special offers telephone the listed number during normal office hours. The price printed on the ticket you receive is the special price negotiated on members' behalf by the Theatre Club. To join the Theatre Club either send a cheque for £12.50 made payable to The Theatre Club, together with your name, address and telephone number to The Theatre Club, PO Box 2164, Colchester CO1 1GN or telephone 0206 41662, using your credit card. Please allow 7 days for delivery of your membership pack. For general inquiries please telephone 073 361 9673



Breakfast with the head

The school day is taking on a new shape at the City Technology Colleges. The TES joins the head and pupils of Telford CTC in the canteen for a working start

OUT FEBRUARY 11

TES

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3.620 Trust 12% 1999	129%	129%	129%	4.070 Trust 4% 2001	121%	121%	121%
3.640 Trust 12% 2000	129%	129%	129%	5.150 Trust 5% 2001	121%	121%	121%
3.660 Trust 12% 2001	129%	129%	129%	1.000 Trust 5% 2002-12	121%	121%	121%
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3.700 Trust 12% 2003	129%	129%	129%	1.000 Trust 5% 2003	121%	121%	121%
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3.740 Trust 12% 2005	129%	129%	129%	6.950 Trust 5% 2017	121%	121%	121%
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3.820 Trust 12% 2009	129%	129%	129%				
3.840 Trust 12% 2010	129%	129%	129%				
3.860 Trust 12% 2011	129%	129%	129%				
3.880 Trust 12% 2012	129%	129%	129%				
3.900 Trust 12% 2013	129%	129%	129%				
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4.020 Trust 12% 2019	129%	129%	129%				
4.040 Trust 12% 2020	129%	129%	129%				
4.060 Trust 12% 2021	129%	129%	129%				
4.080 Trust 12% 2022	129%	129%	129%				
4.100 Trust 12% 2023	129%	129%	129%				
4.120 Trust 12% 2024	129%	129%	129%				
4.140 Trust 12% 2025	129%	129%	129%				
4.160 Trust 12% 2026	129%	129%	129%				
4.180 Trust 12% 2027	129%	129%	129%				
4.200 Trust 12% 2028	129%	129%	129%				
4.220 Trust 12% 2029	129%	129%	129%				
4.240 Trust 12% 2030	129%	129%	129%				
4.260 Trust 12% 2031	129%	129%	129%				
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The direct route can lead to a catalogue of success

Mail order may have an old-fashioned feel but Susan Gilchrist finds a market that, far from being dead, has clear signs of life

Critics have been quick to write the obituary of the mail order industry. The very name conjures up images of huge catalogues, unfashionable clothes and agents knocking on the door. It all seems a world away from the more sophisticated and commercial environment of the high street.

Certainly, mail order has suffered from increasing competition from the high street. Its share of total retail sales has fallen from 3.5 per cent to 3.16 per cent during the past six years, according to Verdict, the retail consultant. But rumours of its demise are greatly exaggerated. There is still a \$4.4 billion market up for grabs and companies such as N Brown and Fine Art Developments have proved it can be immensely lucrative.

Where mail order life gets tough is in the agency business. More than 80 per cent of sales are still made through agents, but there is little real growth in the sector and the "big five" players — GUS, Littlewoods, Freemans, Grattan and Empire — have found themselves competing for a static agent pool.

Attempts to attract new recruits have not always met with success. In the 1980s, the big five launched a series of inducements, including free gifts, to attract new agents and gain market share. But Robert Green, of the Catalog Workshop, the consultancy partnership, says many of the new agents "did not want the hassle of taking parcels to their neighbours and collecting money every week. So while there appeared to be a leap in the number of agents, they did not have the loyalty or the repeat purchasing ability of traditional agents". The schemes also encouraged switching and the operation of multiple agency accounts.

But more problematic, says



Big is no longer beautiful: Next Directory and other newcomers are teaching the old favourites new mail order tricks

Mr Green, is the decline in the number of customers. This is partly a result of social change. Agents first appeared after the First World War and it was not unusual to find 30 or 30 people in a single road buying from one agent. Today, an agent has, on average, only two or three customers. "The agent is still buying for herself and her family, but not for her friends and neighbours. Her worth as a source of income has declined," Mr Green says.

At the same time, the high street has got its act together offering more exciting products, longer opening hours and, critically, credit — the mail order firms' strongest unique selling proposition.

But while the agency side of mail order has seen little growth and intensifying competition in recent years, direct mail order has flourished. Companies such as Next, N Brown and Lands' End have rejected agents and chosen to go straight to the consumer through advertising and mail shots. Jim Martin, chief execu-

tive of N Brown, says: "With consumers becoming increasingly private and preferring confidentiality we felt that direct mail order was the future lay." The company has quadrupled in size over the past ten years, has about 4 per cent of the market and is closing the gap on Empire.

Mr Green says: "The trouble with agency is that you know an awful lot about your agents, but you don't know anything about your customers." By dealing with customers directly, companies can build up extensive databases on how frequently they buy, what they prefer, how much they spend and whether they respond to special promotions. The big five have recently started moving towards customer accounting.

Whereas agency mail order companies tend to produce a large, 1,000-page catalogue twice a year, N Brown sends out about five special interest brochures every month, ranging from 8 to 150 pages, as well as its twice yearly 350-page

catalogue. Mr Martin says the special interest brochures now generate a third of group sales. The big five have not been blind to the potential offered by direct mail order and have entered the sector with varying degrees of success. GUS is the largest player in the market with direct sales accounting for about 15 per cent of group turnover, according to Verdict. Grattan has also built up a sizable direct business.

The big five have also lost out in the buoyant growth of niche mail order. The trend mirrored the move towards specialist retailing in the high street started in the 1980s. Richard Hyman, of Verdict, agrees: "The future for mail order is in niches. The big five should be using the cash flow generated by their big book business to invest in new niches." In America there has been a switch from big books to speciality catalogues in the past ten years. Today about 30 per cent of all mail order sales in America are

purchased from a speciality catalogue. Mr Green believes Britain will gradually move towards a similar situation. Mr Martin says N Brown's success stems from careful selection of a series of niches that are inadequately catered for in the high street. Its catalogues appeal to the older and larger woman and have in many ways become a "category killer" for that sector.

The growth of niche mail order has also been fuelled by the launch of catalogues by high street retailers. The Next Directory, targeted at the young aspirational customer, has been the most successful. However, others such as Selfridge Selections, the mail order operation of the Selfridges department store, have also moved in. Even N Peal, the designer knitwear company, is about to test the waters.

The big players are facing a challenging environment, but they will remain in the game. Mail order has become an increasingly computerised business and there are high barriers to entry. Fulfilment of order requires sophisticated systems which are expensive to replicate. Even if a company is not doing well there will be someone prepared to buy it.

Nevertheless, over the past six years the mail order market has grown by about 31 per cent while sales of the big five have grown by only 26 per cent. They may produce catalogues entitled "Big is Beautiful" but the same cannot be said for their market.

If Greenspan has it right, this rate rise is no watershed



GRAHAM SEARJEANT

Interest rates can go up as well as down. Not a terribly sensational statement, you may think. But the experience will be quite new to many young traders in the securities and financial markets on both sides of the Atlantic. Until Friday, American short-term interest rates had not risen for five years, the longest post-war run. In Britain, base rates last went up in October 1989, aside from the brief drama of the 1992 devaluation, and have otherwise been falling for more than three years.

Prior to that, base rates doubled in an unbroken rise lasting 17 months. Do not be surprised, therefore, if markets show a somewhat exaggerated reaction to an increase of just 0.25 per cent to 3.25 per cent in the cost of reserve funds for America's big banks, even though the only surprise in Friday's move was its timing. If they scent a reversal of the trend, that would indeed be an event — and both Wall Street sages and Lloyd Bentsen, the US Treasury Secretary, already envisage further increases this year.

In recent experience, changes of directions in interest rates have marked changes in trend and have been the precursors of movements along the economic cycle. Thus, far from being merely a tiny adjustment to a technical wholesale interest rate, the Federal Reserve Board's move is likely to be viewed as a watershed.

That is precisely why Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, and his colleagues have taken so much time to make their first move upwards. The Fed's more important official discount rate was cut from 3.5 per cent to 3 per cent, where it still remains, in mid-1992. At that time, there were genuine fears that America's recovery might be held back by a shortage of credit capacity in the banking system, whose resources had been scoured by heavy bad debts and the collapse of savings and loan companies. Most of that has now been sorted out. But the special low rates, geared to the state of the financial system rather than business demand, hung on.

Twelve month wholesale money at about 3.5 per cent looked extraordinarily cheap with inflation at almost 3 per cent, in an economy growing at 3 per cent and rising. The rare probably needs adjusting by at least a full point. But even stern central bankers, who do not appear to include Mr Greenspan, are so anxious not to stifle a recovery that they are tempted to put off adjustment until they

have to. To maintain the Fed's credibility after the sudden surge in growth in the fourth quarter of 1993, when America's economy officially grew at an annual rate of almost 6 per cent, he had to, even if that proves just a blip, like the surge in the last quarter of 1992. When central banks are under the direct control of governments, delays in adjusting interest rates from sharp conditions to those of a healthy economy are often so long as to be fatal. Little is done to control credit growth until there is a raging boom. Then the interest rate rise soon becomes a juddering credit squeeze. This has been all too frequent in Britain. Attempts to control a boom when it is in full swing, once memorably proposed as "re-entry into normal growth" have never succeeded in Britain; they achieve only re-

Attempts to control a boom in full swing have never succeeded in Britain

entry into recession. This process builds up its own cyclical momentum. As soon as interest rates start rising, the currency and bond markets tend to assume that the game is over. In equity markets, dealers start to have nagging doubts that the boom is sound. So interest rates are not cut as far as they might be in recession, in order to avoid the possibility of having to raise them temporarily, especially if the Government has as big deficit to fund. Were it not for that fear, British base rates would surely have been lower at the depth of the slump.

If Mr Greenspan can break that mind-set in America by adjusting interest rates to an appropriate level, he could, as he claimed on Friday, "sustain and enhance economic expansion". He could also sustain and enhance share prices and even

long-term bonds. Indeed, if the markets buy that interpretation of policy, they should worry that the Fed might be doing too little too late rather than acting precipitately. Friday's 2½ per cent fall in share prices on Wall Street is no indicator of this verdict. Share prices had surged 6 per cent in a month, breaking records along the way, so the market was looking over its shoulder for an excuse to correct too rapid growth and consolidate gains before the next advance.

Connections between a tiny rise in American interest rates and share prices on the London Stock Exchange are still more tenuous. There seems little chance of UK interest rates ending this year higher than they began. Recovery is about 18 months behind that of America, and continental economies and interest rates are 18 months behind Britain's. The Government, for better or worse, would not worry if sterling falls well back against the dollar, along with the mark. So the further half point cut in base rates built into market expectations will be decided on domestic needs, rather than anything the Fed has done or might do in the spring. Even if investors spot a watershed, share prices normally continue rising after interest rates turn, and even accelerate as big investors switch out of bonds and rising company earnings and dividends take over as the main attraction — until the squeeze arrives.

In London too, however, the stock market has run ahead too fast and is looking for an excuse to take a breather. Shares have become expensive relative to index-linked government stocks. Investors big and small have been buying because shares are going up, not because they look cheap. There are, for instance, severe doubts that dividends will rise fast enough in a period of low inflation to justify an average 3.4 per cent dividend yield.

Setbacks still need to be rationalised. When market-makers ceremoniously mark leading shares down this morning, they will talk of the threat that the surge of American money abroad might dry up or even be reversed. American money has not made a big impact in London, but it has on the Continent and Far East markets such as Hong Kong. In such times, markets turn together and the correction might be two or three times the initial markdown. But do not blame Mr Greenspan.

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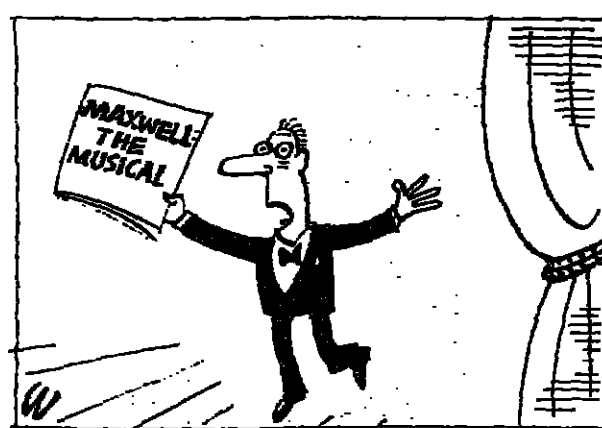
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THE TIMES SYDNEY DIARY

Fugitive shown way to go home

MOVE over, Prince Charles. The talk of the Double Bay cocktail set is Christopher Skase, former head of the Qintex television, leisure and property group, now under armed guard in a Spanish hospital jail awaiting an extradition battle after surrendering to police. Declared bankrupt in 1991, after his company collapsed with debts of \$1 billion, Skase, still only 45, has spent the past few years holed up in a luxury villa in Majorca with his socialite wife Fide, claiming to be too ill to fly home to face allegations that he misused more than \$10 million of company funds. Spanish police moved in after a Brisbane judge branded him a "convincing fugitive". Back home, the news has triggered a wave of "Skase-stalgia", with watery eyed recollections of how he left his home town of Melbourne in the 1970s to travel Australia in a battered Ford Falcon, and struck upon Queensland as a gold mine for tourism. During the 1980s, he bought television and radio stations, and built the opulent Mirage Hotel resorts, crowning his flamboyant lifestyle with a \$1.5 million Christmas party in 1985, where the entire event was swathed in powder blue, his wife's favourite colour. An audacious bid for MGM in 1989 collapsed after Qintex failed to find the cash to complete the deal, and the Skase empire unravelled overnight. Skase claims to suffer from chronic emphysema, saying prolonged travel by air could kill him. The local press has responded by publishing a



"Is there a lawyer in the house?"

list of ways of getting him home, ranging from a private hospital jet to a cruise liner. No one has suggested the Ford Falcon... yet.

Bird watching

BRITISH expertise is doing its bit to fight smuggling in Melbourne — or "Mexico" as wags in Sydney dub anything south of the state line. Chubb Australia, part of the electronic surveillance to locks group, has won a contract to install closed-circuit television cameras at the Port of Melbourne as part of a \$1 million waterfront security project. The move follows growing concern about the traffic in endangered species — in which lorikeets and other unassuming birds are stuffed down poster-tubes and concealed in Coke cans with air holes punched in them. Would-be smugglers have been on their guard after an embarrassing — and potentially quite painful — incident in Adelaide just before Christmas, when a bird

breeder tried to smuggle four parrots through Customs hidden in his pants. Customs officials grew suspicious after hearing chirping noises coming from the man's trousers, and were started to find four baby moustache parrots, worth £8,000.

Bond is back

DOWN but not out, legendary busted entrepreneur Alan Bond still manages to surprise. Bond, who is said to be so frail that he gets lost driving round his home town of Perth, turned up in Farn, North Queensland, a few months back, looking quite fit, and joined a small group of tourists on a day trip to Daintree, in the rain forest north of Cairns. All went well until the party turned up at the luxurious Sheraton Mirage resort in Port Douglas — built by Christopher Skase — where guests included the fabulously wealthy Sultan of Brunei, who had moored his yacht ostentatiously outside. "He's done

well," remarked one of Bond's companions. "Ah, but he didn't work for it," scowled the former America's Cup hero.

Trading places

CALLING all Life traders: get down here — now! Matthew Seigel, a trader on the floor for BNP, went to Sydney on holiday over the festive season and was bombarded by job offers. Australian broking houses, it seems, hold the Life boys in high regard, and Seigel, for one, succumbed. "The Australian market's really picked up," says Seigel, 32, speaking from London, where he is awaiting his working visa. "It's a growth market in futures at the moment. They are looking for London experience." He has signed up with FINMAT, part of the Société Générale group, on an initial two-year contract.

Barred Gates

OOPS! An awkward moment for Bill Gates, founder of the giant Microsoft Computer Corporation, who flew in for a few days last week to check on local operations. Making a presentation to several hundred computer users at the Sydney Opera House, he found he couldn't log on because his computer would not recognise his password. To widespread amusement from the audience — if not on stage — the phrase "Error — access denied" kept flashing across his computer screen. Gates finally penetrated the defences using a back-up code and the show went on. All part of the fun Down Under.

JON ASHWORTH

سكسنا من الامم

Cahill to quit BAe after power clash

By PATRICIA TEHAN,
NEIL BENNETT
AND ROSS TIEMAN

BRITISH Aerospace is to lose its third chairman in just 31 months after an inter-
mediate boardroom clash between the group's two top executives.

The impending departure of John Cahill, the group's executive chairman, is likely to be confirmed next week, after details of a hefty compensation package have been agreed. He will leave at the company's annual shareholder meeting in April, although his contract runs until 1997.

The departure comes when BAe is considering two vital further planks to its restructuring: raising its commitment to the Airbus A330 consortium and reopening talks to merge its defence interests with those of GEC.

Mr Cahill's hands-on management style has, it is understood, brought him into conflict with Dick Evans, BAe's pugnacious chief executive, one of the few top directors to survive the group's near-financial collapse in 1991. The renewed turmoil is likely to cause consternation in the City, which has been warning of Mr Cahill's efforts to restructure the group, culminating in the sale of Rover. Mr Cahill joined in April 1992 after Sir Roland Smith had been ousted in September 1991, and Sir Graham Day stepped in as chairman in a caretaker role.

A former chief executive of BT, the manufacturing group, he was welcomed by the City for his reputation for cost-cutting and raising profit margins, which has continued at BAe. But he is not a deal-maker, unlike his chief executive, Mr Evans and Richard Laphorne, the finance director, are understood to have opposed Mr Cahill's operating effectively as chief executive.

A BAe spokesman said: "The board has worked together very effectively during the last year to bring about a wide and successful restructuring of BAe. Speculation about any split in the boardroom is nonsense." The company will say there is now less need for change at BAe and that the board believes it

Britain's planemaker is backing plans to set up a large-scale leasing operation at Airbus Industrie intended to help it increase sales and overtake Boeing

would be better to have a non-executive chairman.

Having rationalised most of its non-Airbus civil aircraft business, BAe is now keen to play a bigger role in pushing forward the ambitions of the pan-European airliner consortium. It is in talks with its partners in Airbus Industrie to form a new finance subsidiary, which is needed to fund Airbus's growing order book and help it in its aim of overtaking Boeing as the world's biggest planemaker.

Last week, an Airbus A330 was powered for the first time by Rolls-Royce Trent 700 engines, making it the first Airbus to be available with all-British power plants. By the end of the decade, this finance company is expected to control assets worth tens of billions of dollars as Airbus's sales rise. BAe would inject part of the initial share capital to ensure its financial stability. Airbus Finance will then raise borrowings through a bank syndicate and later plans to issue dollar-denominated bonds on the American financial markets. The consortium is said to have recruited JP Morgan, the American investment bank, as its adviser in the company's creation.

Until now, most Airbus has been bought outright by national airlines. But many smaller airlines want to use Airbus aircraft, while not having the financial resources to

buy them. In future, they will be able to lease the aircraft from Airbus Finance.

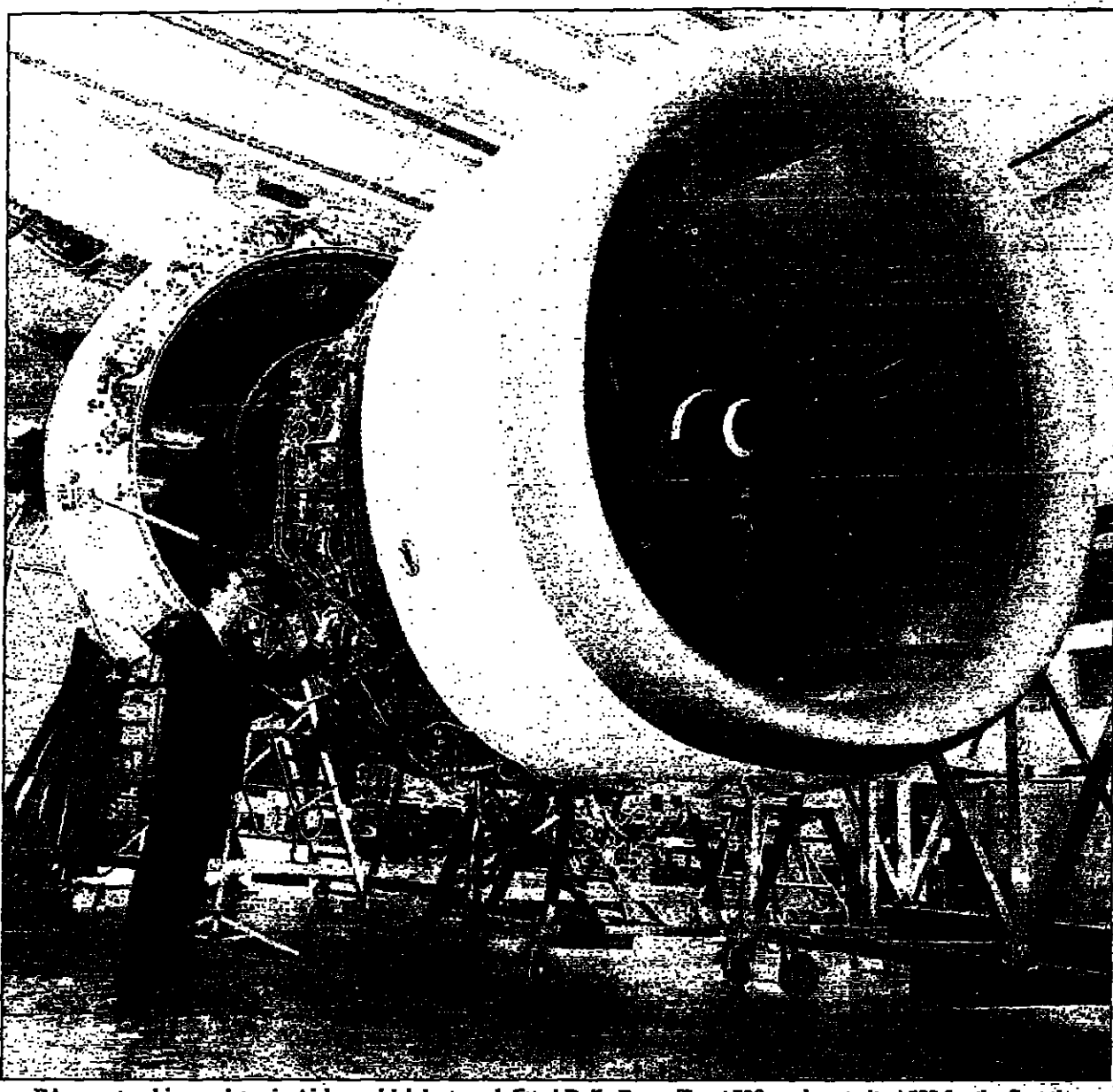
The Rover sale gives BAe the stability to help in the creation of Airbus Finance. Rover's peak annual debts were almost £1.6 billion, so the £800 million sale gives BAe an additional £2.4 billion in financial resources. Airbus Industrie is owned by Aerospatiale of France (37.9 per cent), Dasa of Germany (37.9 per cent), BAe (20 per cent) and Casa of Spain (4.2 per cent). The partners receive work in individual manufacturing areas reflecting the size of their equity holding.

BAe and Dasa are expected to increase pressure to convert Airbus Industrie from a *groupement d'intérêt économique* to a fully-fledged company. They believe this would yield commercial rigour and enable work to be allocated to the most efficient bidder, within or outside the consortium. Aerospatiale has resisted, fearing BAe's desire to take a bigger share.

As part of its fundamental rethink, BAe now also seems much keener to merge its main defence businesses, the biggest part of the group, with those of GEC, which include electronic systems and warships. Talks were held last summer, at the behest of Lord Weinstock, GEC's managing director, but were shelved by BAe following reports in *The Sunday Times* and ahead of refinancing negotiations with BAe's banks. □ BMW's acquisition of Rover thwarted a management buyout plan, Garel Rhys, a motor industry analyst, has revealed. He said he was contacted by two Rover managers shortly before the takeover was announced, claiming that the company had been sold above their heads. Meanwhile, Nobuhiko Kawamoto, president of Honda, warned on the BBC's *Money Programme* that the company will pull out of Rover if it loses its British status.



Cahill: cost-cutter



BAe wants a bigger share in Airbus which last week fitted Rolls-Royce Trent 700 engines to its A330 for the first time

BT to axe peak rate charge for phone calls

By OUR CITY STAFF

BT will announce tomorrow it is to get rid of its peak rate for telephone calls, cutting charges by £340 million.

Under an agreement with Ofcom, the telecommunications regulator, BT has to cut its charges by inflation minus 7.5 per cent, or £500 million, by the end of July. Its lower weekend rates have already cut £160 million from charges. The peak rate cuts, likely to come in next month, will go most of the way to finding the remainder.

Instead of having three price bands, with the most expensive time to make a call being between 9 am and 1 pm, there will be only two — one from 8 am to 6 pm, and the off-peak night rate.

Business customers, who have less choice about when they use the phone, will get the most benefit from the reduced charges. The move will cut 6 per cent from business phone bills.

It will also increase pressure on Mercury, BT's rival, to cut its prices. Mercury has won a large slice of the business phone market.

However, BT hopes the cut in charges will also encourage more domestic customers to use the phone during the day. The cut is expected to knock about 3 per cent from household bills: that is £1.29 a quarter.

BT said: "We have a commitment to cut our prices by £500 million by 31 July, and that is a commitment we will meet."

London shares forecast to tumble after US rate rise

By OUR CITY STAFF

CITY analysts expect share prices on the London Stock Exchange to fall by up to 4% per cent as investors worldwide react to the US Federal Reserve Board's decision, late on Friday, to raise interest rates by a quarter of a point.

Prices are certain to be marked down after Friday's mini-crash on Wall Street, which occurred mainly after London markets had closed.

Market strategists forecast that London prices will initially fall sharply, but views differ on how far. Forecasts vary between 60 and 150 points off the FT-SE 100 index, which closed at 3,475.4, down 16.1 points, on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell by 96.24 points, or 2.4 per cent, on Friday after the Federal Reserve tightened US monetary policy for the

first time in five years. It was Wall Street's largest one-day fall in two years.

However, because of the time difference between Wall Street and London, the Dow's slump had only a limited impact on London share prices before Friday's close.

The performance of stock markets in the Far East early this morning, and of Hong Kong in particular, hold the key to how London performs. Edmund Warner, head of strategy at Kleinwort Benson Securities, said. He pointed out that several Hong Kong companies were included in the FT-SE 100 index: if Hong Kong shares slumped, their falls would drag down the London index.

The London stock market, which reached a 13-month high of 3,520.3 last Wednesday,

and which has risen by almost 27 per cent since January 1993, has been especially buoyed of late by Hong Kong's strong performance.

The Hang Seng index struck a 13-month high on January 4 and even at Friday's closing level of 12,157.57 was still 123.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. A market correction has long been signalled.

Mr Warner believes US rates will continue to rise through 1994, now the Fed has clearly determined a change of direction.

Other analysts said London investors had had the weekend to absorb Friday's Wall Street fall. That could mean any shake-out today is less violent than it might have been had the Wall Street tumble occurred mid-week.

Warning to banks on data protection

By PATRICIA TEHAN
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE data protection registrar has issued a strong warning to Britain's banks to keep customer details confidential unless permission has been freely given to pass them on.

Eric Howe, the registrar, has told the banks and finance houses that he wants to see improved standards for the confidentiality of personal data, or legal enforcement action will be taken under the Data Protection Act. He sent his warning to the Bank of England, the British Banking Association and the Finance and Leasing Organisation at the end of last month.

He wants all customers to be given notice before information about poor loan repayment history is passed on to credit reference agencies, and for banks and finance houses to obtain the free consent of their customers before passing on details about people who repay loans promptly.

The timing of his paper is awkward for the banks, as this week sees the publication of the revised code of banking practice. Banks have been seeking greater powers to pass on customer information to credit reference agencies. The existing code, introduced in March 1992, does not cover the issue. However, it is common practice for banks to pass on "black data" about their customers to credit reference agencies. They do so if a customer is three months in arrears and has received a warning from the bank that if no measures are taken within a further 28 days, details of the account will be passed on.

Banks and finance houses have also passed on "white data" (records of a good borrowing history) to credit agencies. Mr Howe has told them that free consent of customers must be given before "white data" is passed on. He said the disclosure of "white data" must not be made a condition of an agreement. He has accepted that it may be a condition of an agreement that "black data" be given to credit reference agencies.

He wants banks and finance houses to agree that customers be informed whenever a credit reference check is made. John Lamley, assistant registrar, said the registrar wanted to negotiate change with banks and finance houses, but if that fails, he will resort to the Data Protection Tribunal or the courts.

LWT rejects Granada advances

By COLIN CAMPBELL

LONDON Weekend Television, facing a £650 million takeover bid from Granada, has rebuffed informal approaches over the weekend to determine if common ground could be agreed, and will urge shareholders today to stay on board.

Sir Christopher Bland, LWT chairman, said yesterday the best was yet to come and that there had been a strong start to this year. In a new circular sent to its shareholders, LWT says Granada's bid remains inadequate.

On the last day allowed under the takeover code for it

to issue fresh financial information, LWT says in the circular that January advertising revenue has risen by 10 per cent to £14.8 million compared with the same month a year ago, and that the first-quarter's advertising revenue is likely to be at least £15 million ahead of budget.

January's average share of viewing in London rose to 40 per cent. Studio bookings are higher and LWT Productions has continued to trade well, it added. There was also a positive trend at GMTV.

"LWT has made an impressive start to the year and we be-

lieve that the group's prospect remain excellent," Sir Christopher said. Granada's reaction to LWT's weekend circular was "so what? It has been a good January for all of us".

LWT's 1993 profit was an estimated £43.8 million, up 43 per cent on 1992, and analysts are looking for a further profits increase to between £50 million and £54 million this year.

Granada has an 81.1 per cent stake in LWT and has received acceptances of 2.6 per cent for its current offer. It has one week to decide whether to raise its bid, which analysts believe it must if it hopes to win.

Loans to consumers show strong rise

CONSUMERS sharply increased borrowing in December, but there was a warning that they might merely be using more credit rather than spending more, and could lose confidence when huge tax increases hit pockets from April (Janet Bush writes).

The Finance and Leasing Association said consumer credit in December was 7 per cent up on November and 36 per cent higher than in December 1992. Spending on

credit cards, at £508 million, was up 24 per cent from a year earlier; personal loans, at £161 million, were 40 per cent

higher — but 21 per cent down on November.

Tony Mellin, the association's chairman, noted that consumer borrowing had increased steadily in 1993 as confidence had increased, mortgage costs had fallen and fear of unemployment had receded. He said, however: "It appears that credit is being seen primarily as a way of spreading cost, not taking on extra commitments."

Business finance increased by 13 per cent in December, compared with a year earlier. Industrial hire purchase accounted for most of the rise.

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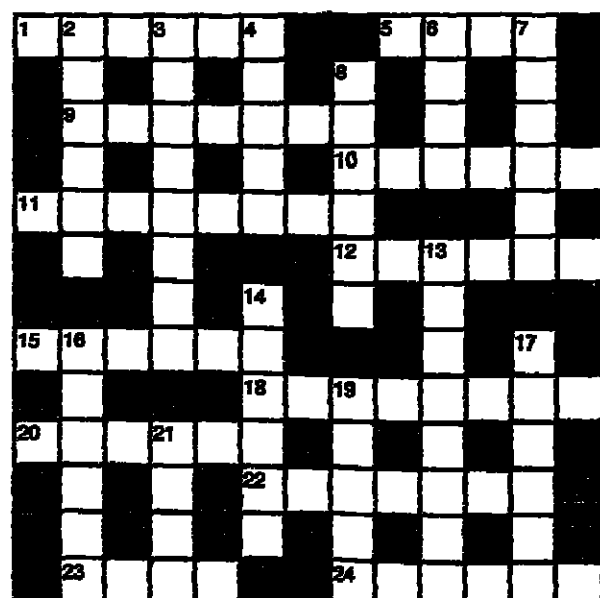
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TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 82

- ACROSS
1 Old car (6)
5 Pulp (4)
9 Yellowish gum resin (7)
10 Three-horse sleigh (6)
11 Give a different outfit (8)
12 Strip of cut grass (6)
15 Contagion (6)
18 In an emergency (2,1,5)
20 Megalith (6)
22 Having died out (7)
23 Wrench (4)
24 Day nursery (6)

- DOWN
2 Fisherman (6)
3 Having a flutter (8)
4 Perch for the night (5)
6 Projectile for guns (4)
7 Oriental smoker's pipe (6)
8 Hate (6)
13 Atmosphere of place (8)
14 Moved on to solid food (6)
16 Opinion piece in paper (6)
17 Frustrate (6)
19 Caper (5)
21 Before long (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 81

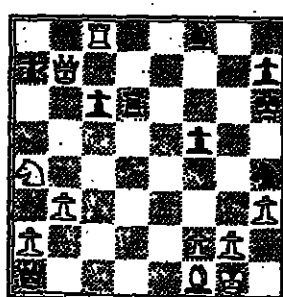
ACROSS: 1 Carter 4 Topaz 8 Grant 9 Lincoln 10 Aligned 11 Ford 12 Elf 14 Exot 15 Regan 18 Eel 20 Bush 22 Inveigh 24 Lettuce 25 Run up 26 Own up 27 Bender

DOWN: 1 Cognate 2 Realist 3 Entangle 4 Tuna 5 Photo 6 Zoned 7 Glade 13 Traverse 16 Grinned 17 No-hoper 19 Libel 20 Baloo 21 Sazan 23 Quip

WORD WATCHING

By Raymond Keene

This position is from the game van der Sterren - Kamsky, FIDE Candidates, Game 1, Wijk aan Zee 1994. The black king looks unhappy on h6 but, in fact, it is the white king which faces greater dangers. Black to play.



Solution, page 29

WORD WATCHING

By Philip Howard

ANTIGROPELOS
a. Law court in ancient Athens
b. Waterproof leggings
c. An algebraic paradox

BOURDON
a. A type of biscuit
b. A low drone
c. A mule's pack-saddle

TESTOR
a. A witness
b. A City of London officer
c. A fencing visor

URKICATION
a. Argument
b. Going back to origins
c. Stinging

Answers on page 29